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THE MARKET REPORTER

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE 26, 1920. VOL. 1, NO. 26.

PRICES HIGH AS CANTALOUPE SEASON OPENS.

Decline Soon Follows Liberal Supplies—Acreage for 1920 Increases 13.6 per cent—West Gains Most.

The opening of the 1920 cantaloupe season finds higher prices prevailing than ever before; a threatening shortage of cars, especially of the improved refrigerator type; a planted area exceeding that of last season by more than 7,000 acres; and the Imperial Valley section of California leading all rivals in early shipments.

Crop conditions, generally speaking, are reported to be good in the early shipping sections of the West, and the quality of melons appears to be excellent. Growers in the Imperial Valley are meeting the car shortage by allotment of available cars according to acreage. Reports are to the effect that this system has so far produced good results and that the crop probably will be moved without great loss, as the weather seems to favor a prolonged shipping season.

West Increases Acreage.

The story of the early cantaloupe market in recent years has been largely the story of the Imperial Valley, for this section has the early market practically to itself. Shipments from the valley have increased rapidly in recent years, far exceeding any other cantaloupe-growing district. Last season carlots of this stock were sent to 200 cities, not including many local diversions. The cities of Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, and Los Angeles were the principal receiving centers, with a dozen other large cities receiving from 100 to 300 cars each. Distribution was liberal in the East and West, but generally lighter in the North. The short but active shipping season for the valley usually extends from the first week in May to the middle of July. This season, however, if the present weather conditions continue, shipping may extend into August.

During late years the center of cantaloupe production has been moving steadily westward. Having but one-fourth of the total acreage in 1915, California this year has nearly one-half. Arizona likewise increased its plantings 50 per cent during the same period and New Mexico increased its acreage from 500 to 5,270. Arkansas within the same length of time more than doubled its cantaloupe area.

Southeastern States Fall Off.

Eastern States showed a decreasing tendency in cantaloupe acreage. In the Central States plantings were fairly regular and uniform. Georgia, Maryland, and Delaware lost from one-third to one-half their

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The heavy duty recently imposed by the Argentine Government on exports of wheat from that country has caused a great deal of comment in grain circles. This action is expected to stimulate foreign demand for American wheat.

All grain prices continued their high range, September oats and July corn scoring new high points. Speculative trading was heavy.

Best cattle held steady, but increased receipts of grass stock forced prices down on lower grades. Hog price range widened. Sheep suffered sharp declines.

Butter made slight advances under demand for fancy stock. Conditions in the cheese market show little change.

Hay markets are quiet with buyers awaiting the new crop. The feed market grew somewhat unsettled during the past week. Prices took a downward trend.

Leading lines of fruits and vegetables continued to bring lower prices. Shipments increased, watermelons especially coming in much heavier quantities.

COUNTRY'S SUPPLY OF COTTONSEED MEAL LARGE.

Demand for Export Trade Below Output—Prices Decline as a Result.

While exports of cake and meal from August 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, were 226,281 tons compared to 87,503 tons shipped out during the same period ending March 31, 1919, or an increase of 138,778 tons, there was on hand at the mills on March 31, 1920, 267,536 tons compared to 100,079 tons on March 31, 1919, or an increase of 167,457 tons.

Largely as a result of the unfavorable foreign exchange conditions and the resulting lack of export business, the price of these

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO READERS.

The mailing list of The Market Reporter has been circularized to ascertain the names of those who wish to receive it after July 1. This is the last issue which will be sent to those who have not responded to this circular or whose original requests were not received since May 15. Therefore if you want The Market Reporter for the next six months and have not sent in your request, do so at once.

The first volume of The Market Reporter closes with this issue. A complete index to the volume is being prepared and will be mailed at an early date to those who request it. A limited supply of back numbers is available and will be sent on request to those who wish to complete their files.

NATIONAL GRADES ESSENTIAL FOR DAIRY EXPORTS.

Resumption of Foreign Trade Makes Question Important to Americans—Other Countries Adopt System.

With the resumption on a large scale of foreign trade in farm products, made possible by the removal of war restrictions and the establishment of normal business relations, the question of a national system of grading for all products destined for export has again come to the fore. Both producers and sellers are showing a lively interest in this matter, not only in America but in other countries as well.

That a system of national grading is desirable for all agricultural products which may be exported is generally conceded, and for no kind of exports is such a system more important and essential than for dairy products.

Value of Grading Proved.

It has been demonstrated many times that in the markets of the world the seller with the best graded products is the favorite, because graded goods are standard and the buyer knows what he will get when he buys. Standardization establishes a common language between the buyer in one country and the seller in another, which creates understanding and confidence and prevents disputes.

A national grading system usually provides for authorized national inspectors to pass upon the goods and thus puts into effect a uniform standard application of the grades established, whatever they may be, that can not be maintained unless the system is nation wide in its scope.

Is Often Decisive Factor.

In fact experience has shown that the decisive factor in the development of foreign business often hinges on the proper standardization and grading of the products to be sold. The importance of a grading system will be recognized by the producers and exporters of American dairy products when they realize that only by obtaining a satisfactory outlet for the entire production can they prevent a situation in which the production of a small surplus will not result in depressed conditions on the domestic markets. When the foreign outlet is handicapped by difficult trading methods, such as a lack of national grading, the burden of course falls most heavily on the producer.

No better illustration can be cited of the value of a system of grading backed by the Government than that of Denmark. This Nation boasts of an extensive export trade in butter and has developed a system of inspection and branding of all butter de-

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LIVE STOCK

CATTLE PRICES DECLINE UNDER INCREASED RECEIPTS.

Lower Grades Affected Most—Hogs Advance—Sheep and Lambs Lower.

Receipts of live stock at 10 markets for the week ending June 19 totaled about 183,800 cattle, 548,900 hogs, and 166,400 sheep, compared with 129,800 cattle, 526,300 hogs, and 122,500 sheep the week previous and 164,926 cattle, 637,096 hogs, and 193,767 sheep the corresponding week one year ago.

Cattle.—Drawn marketward by the magnet of high prices, approximately 54,000 more cattle were found in the combined receipts at 10 markets during the week ending June 19 than reached the same 10 points the week previous, bringing about declines in prices which, in the case of common and medium grades, effaced much of the bloom that had appeared in the market during the previous sessions of the current month. Having as it did its greatest influence on market prices of the lower-grade kinds, the slump had the effect of materially widening the price range, best corn-fed bullocks holding with little loss, while the deflation on slippery low-dressing stock was severe.

Price Range May Widen.

Toward the close of the week the tone of the trade on the more desirable grades of beef steers showed improvement over the week's low spot, suggesting the probability of a further widening of the price range between top and bottom grades and strengthening the anticipation of many that advances in the market on best long-fed steers will carry them within a few weeks up to the $18 notch.

This bullish sentiment as to the market prospect for choice and prime fat cattle is based on the theory that the summer run will yield a deficient quota of ripe, corn-fed bullocks, as the winter and spring markets for neither cattle of such grade nor for feed were conducive to the production of choice beef on foot. Killers are now having access to some light, grass steers that will make a low grade of carcass beef at prices down around $10 to $11.50 at the four markets covered by this review. Kansas City and East St. Louis yielded the greater portion of such as are cashing below $11 because of arrival at those markets of many ordinary, southwestern grassers, but bulk of beef steers at those markets and at Omaha sold last week at $12.50 to $15.75, while at Chicago, where quality is running comparatively good, the bulk sold from $13.75 to $16.

A top of $17.25, the highest since last January, was paid at Chicago on Tuesday for one load of prime, strong-weight steers,

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, June 18.

	June 18.	June 11.	May 21.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 av.	$35.50-37.00	$34.00-37.00	$34.00-36.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 av.	37.50-39.00	37.00-39.00	36.00-38.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 av.	21.50-25.00	22.00-25.00	22.00-24.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 av.	40.00-40.50	39.00-40.50	39.00-40.75
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 av.	50.00-51.00	50.00-51.00	50.00-50.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 av.	21.50-22.25	21.00-22.50	22.00-23.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 av.	18.25-18.50	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00
Purelard, tierces.	22.50-23.50	22.00-23.50	22.00-24.25
Compound lard, tierces.	21.00-22.50	21.50-23.00	22.50-23.50

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	June 22.	June 15.	June 22.	June 22.	June 22.
Hogs.					
Top	$16.00	$15.30	$16.00	$15.70	$15.45
Bulk of sales	$14.80-15.90	$14.20-15.15	$15.50-15.90	$15.15-15.50	$14.10-15.00
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.85-15.80	14.25-15.10	15.10-15.65	15.10-15.60	14.25-14.85
Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice	15.60-16.00	14.85-15.25	15.40-16.00	15.10-15.70	14.50-15.25
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	15.40-16.00	14.75-15.30	15.50-16.00	14.80-15.50	14.75-15.45
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	14.15-15.80	13.35-15.15	14.50-15.75	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.85-14.75	13.15-14.10	12.75-13.00	13.75-14.00	13.75-14.10
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	13.35-13.85	12.50-13.10	12.25-12.50	13.25-13.50	13.50-13.75
Pigs (150 pounds down), medium-choice	12.00-14.50	11.50-14.00	11.50-15.00	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	11.50-14.75	11.00-14.00	10.50-13.00
Cattle.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	15.90-17.00	16.25-17.00	16.35-16.75	14.85-17.00	15.75-16.50
Good	14.75-15.90	15.50-16.25	14.50-16.35	13.60-14.85	14.25-15.75
Medium	13.00-14.75	13.75-15.50	11.50-14.25	12.15-13.50	13.00-14.25
Common	11.00-13.00	11.60-13.75	11.00-11.50	10.25-12.15	12.00-13.00
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-16.50	14.85-16.75	15.75-16.50
Good	14.75-16.00	15.25-16.00	14.50-16.00	13.60-14.85	13.50-15.75
Medium	13.00-14.75	13.60-15.25	11.50-14.25	11.60-13.50	12.25-13.50
Common	10.85-13.00	11.25-13.60	9.25-11.50	9.00-11.60	10.50-12.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	7.00-14.25	8.00-14.50	7.75-15.75	6.75-13.25	8.00-13.75
Cows, common-choice	7.00-12.50	8.00-12.60	7.25-10.50	6.50-11.00	7.50-12.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.40-12.25	7.50-12.25	6.25-10.00	6.50-10.60	7.25-12.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.25- 7.00	5.25- 8.00	4.25- 7.00	4.00- 6.50	4.00- 7.25
Canner steers	5.75- 8.00	6.75- 8.75	5.00- 7.50	5.50- 7.25	6.50- 8.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	13.00-14.75	13.50-15.25	12.00-13.50	9.00-13.25	13.25-14.50
Heavy weights, common-choice	7.00-13.25	7.50-13.50	7.50-12.00	6.25-12.00	8.00-13.00
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.75-12.00	10.25-12.75	9.50-11.50	9.60-12.00	9.50-11.25
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.50-11.75	10.00-12.40	9.00-11.50	9.25-11.75	9.25-11.00
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	9.25-11.50	10.00-12.15	7.50-10.50	9.00-11.50	9.00-11.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.00-11.50	7.75-11.85	7.00-10.75	6.00-11.25	7.50-10.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	6.00- 8.50	7.25- 9.75	5.25- 8.00	5.00- 8.75	5.25- 8.75
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.00-10.75	9.00-10.75	9.00-10.00	7.50-10.00	8.50-10.50
Common and medium	7.25- 9.00	7.50- 9.00	7.00- 9.00	6.00- 7.25	7.00- 8.50
Sheep.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	13.50-17.00	14.25-17.00	14.00-15.50	11.25-15.50	13.75-16.65
85 pounds up, medium-prime	.....	14.00-16.75	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.00-13.50	9.50-14.00	8.00-13.75	7.00-11.00	10.50-13.25
Spring lambs, medium, good, and choice	.....	14.50-18.50	.....	.....	.....
Feeder lambs	10.00-14.25	9.50-13.50	.....	.....	10.50-12.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	10.50-14.50	10.00-15.00	.....	10.00-14.00	11.00-14.00
Wethers, medium-prime	6.50- 9.50	7.00-11.00	.....	7.25-12.25	6.75- 9.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	5.25- 7.75	6.00- 8.75	6.00- 6.75	5.50- 7.25	5.50- 7.25
Culls and common	3.00- 5.25	4.00- 6.00	3.00- 5.75	2.75- 5.25	2.00- 5.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	.....	.....	6.00- 9.00	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	June 22.	June 15.	May 25.	June 22.	June 15.	May 25.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$25.00-27.00	$24.00-26.00	$20.50-21.50	.....	$25.00-27.50	$17.00-17.50
Good	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	19.00-20.50	$27.00-29.00	24.00-25.00	16.00-17.00
Medium	22.00-23.50	21.50-22.50	18.00-19.00	25.00-26.00	21.00-23.00	14.00-15.00
Common	20.00-21.50	19.00-21.00	16.00-17.50	23.00-25.00	.....	.....
Cows—						
Good	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.50-18.50	22.00-24.00	.....	.....
Medium	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.50	20.00-22.00	.....	13.00-14.00
Common	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	.....	.....	12.00-13.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	18.00-20.00	.....	13.50-14.00
Common	12.50-13.50	12.50-13.50	11.50-12.50	14.50-16.00	.....	12.50-13.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring	34.00-36.00	34.00-36.00	.....	30.00-32.00	34.00-36.00	33.00-35.00
Choice	32.00-33.00	32.00-33.00	31.00-32.00	28.00-30.00	30.00-31.00	30.00-32.00
Good	29.00-31.00	29.00-31.00	28.00-31.00	25.00-27.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00
Medium	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	22.00-24.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00
Common	24.00-27.00	24.00-27.00	25.00-27.00	18.00-20.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00
Mutton—						
Good	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Medium	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-21.00	14.00-16.00	17.00 18.00	16.00-17.00
Common	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	10.00-14.00	14.00 16.00	12.00-14.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-23.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	22.00-24.00
Good	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-21.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	20.00-22.00
Medium	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-20.00
Common	17.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	15.00-17.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lb. average	27.00-29.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-27.00	28.00-30.00	29.00-31.00	27.00-28.00
10-12 lb. average	26.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	26.00-27.00
12-14 lb. average	24.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00
14 lbs., over	22.00-23.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-24.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	19.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lb. average	20.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lb. average	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
8 lbs., over	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	27.00-28.00	28.00-29.00	27.00-28.00
Boston style	21.00-22.00	19.00-21.00	21.00-22.50	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00

while $17 was touched at both Kansas City and East St. Louis, and yearlings topped at $16.60 at Omaha. A two-car shipment of ripe, 1,083-pound yearlings reached $17 at Chicago.

Yearling Market Satisfactory.

While finished heavy cattle, relatively such mean sellers on the late May low spot, maintained their recently acquired market topping tendencies, yearlings that have had a fair amount of corn found a market which was satisfactory to producers. Butcher cows and heifer trade followed much the same course as the steer market during the week. Choice, heavy beef cows off corn and anything strictly good or better in the fat, corn-fed heifer line showed little decline in the main, while a narrow demand and wide declines featured trading at most points in all cow stuff below choice, and on grassy, common to medium, killing heifers in particular, counterfeit heifer yearlings that sold relatively so high at Chicago and East St. Louis slumping in value to the extent of $2 and more per 100 pounds from the high time of the preceding week.

Canners and cutters also sold on an extremely dull, irregularly lower market. Bulls sold steady to lower with the more common light weights of canner, stockers, and cheap bologna grades, generally taking 25 to 50 cent declines. Veal calves showed declines ranging from 50 to 75 cents at Chicago, up to $1.50 at East St. Louis, and from $1 to $3.50 at Kansas City, where common, grassy calves became almost unsaleable. At Omaha, however, calf supply was very light and the vealer grades worked higher. Stock and feeding cattle declined sharply at all points, the break being 50 to 75 cents generally, with instances of $1 loss. Country demand lacked breadth, while large receipts and the slump in the market for practically all grades of killing cattle were price depressing influences.

Hogs.—Prices progressed upward all week with the exception of Tuesday and Thursday, when setbacks occurred. Shipping demand at Chicago was broad for good and choice hogs of all weights and for pigs, and the closing hog top at $15.85 was 50 cents higher, while bulk sold at 25 to 50 cents higher than the previous Saturday's close, with better grades of all weights and packing sows showing the best gains. Quality was only fair and price range is again gradually widening. High price of the week was $15.95, paid at East St. Louis on Saturday, being 55 cents higher and bulk of sales 50 cents higher than Saturday previous. The bulk advanced 50 to 55 cents at Kansas City and the closing top at $15.25 was 45 cents higher, while Omaha's closing at $15.25 was only 25 cents higher, but the bulk showed 30 to 60 cents gain, with light and medium weights advancing most.

Sheep.—Total receipts at 10 markets were around 35 per cent larger than the week previous. This increase in receipts at the principal markets and sharply lower eastern dressed markets were apparently the principal causes for sharp declines registered on the live markets. At the four markets under review, lambs closed mostly $1 to $1.50 lower, while in spots sales were down $2 at East St. Louis and $2.50 at Kansas City. Declines on sheep ranged from 50 cents at Kansas City and Omaha to $1 at East St. Louis and Chicago.

On Monday, prime 72-pound Idaho lambs brought $18.50 at Chicago, while at Omaha choice Idaho lambs averaging 63 pounds sold at $17.10, and at Kansas City choice Arizona lambs went at $16.75. On the close, western lambs were not quotable above $17 at Chicago and $16 took the best natives. Omaha quoted best lambs up to $16.25 Friday, but the top at Kansas City was $15.25 and at East St. Louis $15.50. Bulk of medium to good lambs sold at $12 to $15 during the week. The first of the week choice handy-weight ewes were quotable up to $8 at East St. Louis, $8.50 at

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RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending June 19.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	76,350	21,347	55,003	161,522	35,579	125,943	62,612	6,515	56,127
East St. Louis	28,717	10,790	17,007	49,580	11,851	54,307	23,254	4,843	17,453
Indianapolis	15,755	7,105	6,760	55,157	28,317	26,632	2,035	1,956	370
Kansas City	54,988	25,448	25,678	47,744	9,240	35,835	37,061	7,809	23,019
Oklahoma City	11,481	2,308	6,866	7,760	140	6,202	152	.....	100
Omaha	21,242	6,053	15,189	62,737	15,645	47,092	31,246	7,505	23,741
St. Joseph[1]	15,041	3,216	9,529	40,457	6,673	33,083	13,405	665	14,575
St. Paul	20,087	6,445	12,688	46,057	3,694	41,285	2,535	1,194	706
Sioux City	11,491	5,613	4,163	63,150	26,352	36,598	3,387	1,161	1,753
Wichita	6,072	2,990	2,828	10,535	.....	6,557	239	31	191
Total	**261,224**	**91,315**	**155,711**	**544,699**	**137,491**	**413,534**	**175,954**	**31,679**	**135,035**
Previous week	181,916	60,137	118,575	543,056	135,453	413,512	125,106	29,996	95,176

[1] Week ending Friday, June 18.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, June 18.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,836	253	2,048
East St. Louis	2,807	379	823
Fort Worth	2,568	968	840
Indianapolis	1,661	336	45
Kansas City	7,743	2,291	4,498
Oklahoma City	1,049	140	.....
Omaha	2,559	.....	4,403
St. Joseph	267	345	207
St. Paul	4,199	1,001	411
Sioux City	2,889	703	1,161
Total	**30,578**	**6,416**	**14,436**
Previous week	20,013	7,290	28,810
State destination:			
Arkansas	70	.....	.....
Illinois	5,393	825	168
Indiana	2,358	336	189
Iowa	4,303	2,975	3,186
Kansas	1,952	.....	946
Kentucky	477	.....	493
Louisiana	79	.....	.....
Maryland	139	.....	.....
Massachusetts	18	.....	.....
Michigan	502	.....	651
Minnesota	1,806	283	703
Missouri	2,475	585	3,721
Montana	72	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,586	112	910
New Mexico	45	.....	.....
New York	468	.....	.....
North Carolina	1	.....	.....
North Dakota	148	.....	.....
Ohio	1,338	64	.....
Oklahoma	1,179	140	.....
Pennsylvania	344	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,616	.....	.....
Tennessee	11	.....	201
Texas	2,456	10	840
Virginia	104	.....	210
Wisconsin[1]	1,592	128	131
Cuba	46	958	.....
Total	30,578	6,416	14,436

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending June 19, 1920.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		*Lbs*		*Lbs*		*Lbs*	
Mon	245	$14.97	206	$15.01	211	$14.84	241	$14.30
Tues	239	14.75	197	15.07	214	14.71	244	14.21
Wed	238	14.90	201	15.29	213	14.74	252	14.40
Thurs	247	14.78	211	15.26	215	14.77	247	14.21
Fri	244	14.89	199	15.59	220	14.81	244	14.36
Sat	245	14.93	192	15.75	208	14.79	248	14.44
Average:								
This wk	242	14.85	202	15.29	211	14.76	246	14.33
Last wk	244	14.25	197	14.59	211	14.05	244	13.68
4 weeks ago	243	14.38	193	14.53	211	14.28	246	13.77

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

PRICES FOR MEATS SHOW DECLINES EXCEPT ON BEEF.

Demand for Fresh Meats of All Classes Very Uneven During past Week.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

The demand for all classes of fresh meats during week ending June 19 was very uneven. The price tendency was upward on beef and weak to lower on all other meats, with lamb and mutton showing the greatest declines at the eastern markets.

Beef.—Monday's opening prices on all grades of beef were pushed $1 higher than Friday at Chicago, and unevenly $1 to $3 higher at the eastern markets, while receipts continued to be less than normal. The advance was maintained and additional gains were made at Boston and New York, with closing conditions generally firm. Cows were offered irregularly and in limited quantities on a steadily advancing market. The offerings of bulls were light both at eastern distributing points and at Chicago, and prices showed practically no change during the week, with the range 50 cents to $1 higher than the previous week. Kosher beef prices were advanced $2 during the week at Chicago, while prices at eastern markets remained unchanged but firm.

Lamb.—Lamb trade was dull, and prices at the eastern markets were sharply lowered during the week. The New York market was in a demoralized condition, and sharp and erratic declines were frequent, with closing prices on all grades unevenly $4 to $6 lower than the previous week. Closing prices at Boston averaged $1 lower, and Philadelphia $2 to $3 lower, while the price range of the previous week was continued at Chicago, with demand at all markets slow and dull.

Mutton.—The demand for mutton was irregular at a wide range of prices, with the general tendency downward. The unsettled condition of the lamb market at New York was reflected in materially lower prices on mature sheep. Other eastern markets were weak and prices sharply lower on common and medium grades. Conditions at Chicago were unchanged since the previous week, and prices were steady.

Veal.—Local conditions at the eastern markets affected veal prices and caused some fluctuations. Boston advanced $1 during the week, New York declined $1 to $2 on the better grades, and Philadelphia continued steady. Chicago's veal market remained steady and unchanged, with the general quality of the offerings showing marked improvement.

Pork.—Higher temperatures during the first half of the week resulted in a lessened demand for fresh pork cuts and a generally weak market. Chicago's price range showed no change since Monday, while eastern markets on Friday were mostly $1 to $2 lower than the previous week.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKETS STEADY AFTER PRICE ADVANCES.

Tone More Unsettled Than Usual During June—Demand for Storage Stock.

Butter markets developed no unusual features during the week ending June 19. Prices worked a little higher and trading showed a more unsettled tone than is usual during June, but otherwise markets were steady.

There has been considerable talk of prices going lower, mostly because of the possibility of heavy importations of foreign butter, but so far no sufficient surplus has occurred to cause any noticeable decline. Furthermore, the demand especially since storing began, has been for fancy butter, and this has had the tendency to hold up prices of top grades. Under conditions such as the present, as soon as a price level for storing seems to have been reached, increased buying interest develops whenever prices tend to go below that level, but this increased demand in turn prevents much of a decline and may be the cause of prices advancing if supplies are inadequate.

Storing Becomes More Active.

Storing this season has been on quite a conservative scale, but holdings were increased during the week over 5,700,000 pounds, all markets showing an active movement. Stocks, however, are still over 50 per cent lighter than a year ago, although slightly heavier than in 1918. The increase in receipts was hardly noticeable in current trading stocks, as much of the butter received was stored. Receipts continue to run about 25 per cent lighter than last year, and there is some question as to whether this shortage can be made during the coming months. More foreign butter is on the way, but the quantity is small.

Undergrades Plentiful.

Considerable undergrade butter has been seen on the markets lately, much of which has been cleared with difficulty. Some lots which were in transit during the recent hot weather became so soft that the body was destroyed, and sale could be made only at reduced prices. Inspections were called for in a number of cases, and claims against the carriers will probably be made. Some butter was also reported as arriving. Flavor in general has not been running the best and too large a percentage of receipts have been inferior.

Shortage of Tubs.

More butter arrived at different markets packed in boxes. The package situation is becoming acute with many creameries, and reports are that it is extremely difficult to get butter tubs. Objections to the use of boxes are less numerous than formerly, and even some markets where the greatest amount of criticism was found have now accepted the box as a package which is satisfactory. The numerous advantages of the box merit its further consideration as a standard package.

More Danish Butter Arrives.

There have arrived in the United States from Denmark 323,378 pounds of butter, shipped as follows: May 29 S. S. *Manchuria* 112,000 pounds; June 10 S. S. *Frederick VIII* 99,378 pounds; June 12 S. S. *Mongolia* 112,000 pounds. The information concerning these shipments was cabled for the Bureau of Markets by the American Consul General at Copenhagen on June 19.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	56	54½	57	57	53½
Tuesday	57	54¾	57½	57½	54¼
Wednesday	58	55½	58	58	55
Thursday	58	55½	58	.....	55½
Friday	58	55½	58	58½	55½
Saturday	58	56	58	58½	56
Average for week	**57.50**	**55.29**	**57.75**	**57.90**	**54.96**
Previous week	56.50	54.08	57.00	56.66	52.58
Corresponding week last year	51.70	50.40	52.70	53.20	54.50

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending June 19.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	6,586,522	4,603,452	9,493,409
Withdrawn from storage	757,272	739,177	495,524
Change during week	+5,829,250	+3,864,275	+8,997,885
Total holdings	20,612,539	14,783,289	46,734,443

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 19	16,028,266
Previous week	15,419,704
Corresponding week last year	20,109,800

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	28–29	25–26	27½–28	28½	24¾
Tuesday	28–29	25–26	27½–28	28½	25
Wednesday	28–29	25–26	27½–28	27¾	25
Thursday	28–29	25–25½	.....	28	25
Friday	28–29	25–25½	28	28½	25
Saturday	28–29	25–25½	27½–28	29¼	25
Average for week	**28.50**	**25.37**	**27.80**	**28.42**	**24.99**
Previous week	28.50	25.50	31.00	27.16	24.75
Corresponding week last year	31.25	29.97	31.70	27.58	29.33

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending June 19.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,005,617	1,200,855	2,493,968
Withdrawn from storage	470,312	552,202	552,827
Change during week	1,535,305	648,653	1,941,141
Total holdings	7,873,545	6,338,240	9,719,585

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 19	4,344,334
Previous week	4,207,372
Corresponding week last year	5,189,943

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (pounds)

	Week ending June 19.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,763,000	1,477,246	1,668,043
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,506,191	2,497,716	2,630,170
Change during week	−743,191	−1,020,470	−962,127
Total holdings	18,898,930	19,642,171	28,675,316

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 19	2,580,022
Previous week	2,017,387
Corresponding week last year	3,144,379

EGGS.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (30 dozen cases).

	Week ending June 19.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	197,803	239,329	168,863
Withdrawn from cold storage	9,752	8,733	13,722
Change during week	+188,056	+230,596	+155,141
Total holdings	3,016,657	2,828,601	3,720,242

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Cases.
Week ending June 19	468,271
Previous week	440,894
Corresponding week last year	409,556

CHEESE PRICES FOR WEEK SHOW LITTLE CHANGE.

Practically All Trading on Current Makes—Speculative Demand Lacking.

Conditions in the cheese markets showed little change during the week ending June 19. While business was good with trading active at Wisconsin primary markets and was fairly so at Chicago, eastern markets were comparatively quiet except for small trade in a jobbing way. Dealers in these markets had received more shipments of fresh make from producing sections, but the high cost of most of this cheese prevented moving it to advantage on a slow market. A considerable quantity of lower cost cheese is said to be rolling, and in addition to creating an interest in storing, its arrival was also expected to result in some lowering of prices for current business.

A certain amount of delay experienced in shipping from Wisconsin, especially to Boston, on account of transportation difficulties doubtless had some bearing on conditions. Dealers at New York bought quite freely in Wisconsin, as purchases could be made to slightly better advantage than in New York State where asking prices at country markets were high, but sales there were none too satisfactory during the week.

Storing Still Backward.

Selling for storage purposes has continued slow and so far is decidedly below the usual volume for this season of the year, regardless of the fact that weather conditions have favored quality and that prices are considered by many to be generally favorable. There is a difference of opinion on this matter, however, although a good many dealers feel that cheese stored at current prices will prove to be good property. Speculative demand is lacking this year and this accounts in part for the slow into-storage movement. Car shortage may have some influence also, especially with reference to the trade in the South.

Stocks at the five markets were increased 1,535,305 pounds during the week, most of the increase occurring at Chicago. At Boston holdings were decreased slightly.

Business on held cheese is falling off noticeably except in a jobbing way to trade which calls for this type the year round. Fairly large quantities are still held in storage by certain interests who are moving them into distributing channels at every opportunity. The situation at Boston during the week is an example. Export business continues quiet. There was some inquiry but no business worthy of mention was reported. Inquiry was mostly for new cheese at low prices. British markets are said to be in no better condition than previously reported.

JUNE MILK MARKET REPORT.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5 Per Cent Butter Fat).

June prices.

Sections.[2]	Number local markets.	Range of prices per 100 pounds.	Average price.
New England	265	$2.75–$4.75	$3.71
Middle Atlantic	1,213	2.90– 3.76	3.11
East North Central	627	2.28– 3.83	3.00
West North Central	339	2.14– 3.75	3.01
South Atlantic	158	2.80– 6.16	4.33
East South Central	128	2.66– 3.77	3.11
West South Central	87	2.91– 4.65	3.76
Mountain	117	2.63– 3.47	3.06
Pacific	218	2.71– 4.20	3.41
United States	3,152	2.14– 6.16	3.23

Comparison of average prices for same markets.

Sections.[2]	Number local markets.	1920 average for May.	1920 average for June.	1919 average for June.
New England	265	$3.77	$3.71	$3.41
Middle Atlantic	1,213	2.88	3.11	3.01
East North Central	626	3.00	3.00	2.66
West North Central	323	3.31	3.02	2.89
South Atlantic	140	4.27	4.25	3.44
East South Central	128	3.20	3.11	2.98
West South Central	69	3.86	3.82	4.02
Mountain	112	3.04	3.04	3.05
Pacific	213	3.43	3.42	3.18
United States	3,089	3.17	3.21	3.00

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

[2] The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows:

New England—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and Conn. Middle Atlantic—N. Y., N. J., and Pa. East North Central—Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis. West North Central—Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., and Kans. South Atlantic—Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla. East South Central—Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss. West South Central—Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. Mountain—Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev. Pacific—Wash., Oreg., and Calif.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk for June, 1920.

Cities.	Common milk, per quart.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18–20 per cent B. F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	16.25	19	25	16	.....
New York	15	18	25–26	20	11
Philadelphia	14	16	28–30	16–18	.....
Pittsburgh	15	.....	22	18	11
Cleveland	15	20	32	20	15
Chicago	14	22	25	16	.....
Minneapolis	13	.....	20	15	12
St. Louis	15	18	22	17	14
Washington	14–16	16	30	14	18
New Orleans	17	19	25	15	15
Memphis	18	.....	25	18	20
Portland	13	.....	21	17	13
San Francisco	16	.....	23	15	16
Average of above cities	15.09	18.50	25.26	16.79	14.5

CITY MILK PRICES FOR JUNE.

[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.[1]	Selling price.[2] On routes. Wholesale trade. Bulk.	Wholesale trade. Bottles.	Family trade. Bottles.	At retail stores. Bottles.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Alabama	Birmingham	7.00–8.75	15	18	20	20
	Mobile	.....	.....	.....	18–25	18–25
California	San Francisco [3]	8.68	11.4	14	16	16
	Los Angeles	8.66	13.75	15	16	16
	San Diego [3]	9.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Colorado Springs	8.08	9.375–10	12	12.5–13	12–14
	Denver	6.40	8.75	11	13	12–13
Connecticut	Hartford [3]	10.06–10.70	12.5–13	15	17	17
	Bridgeport	7.95	11	13	15	15
	New Haven [3]	9.5–10.21	10.5–13	14–14.5	16	16
District of Columbia	Washington	8.75–9.0	12.5–13	13–14	16	14
Florida	Miami	.....	12.5–20	20	25	.....
	Tampa	.....	11.25	.....	20	25
Georgia	Atlanta [3]	12.51	16.25	.....	25	.....
	Augusta	8.75	13.75	14	.....	.....
	Savannah	12.51	12.5–17.5	18–20	22–30	25
Illinois	Chicago	7.09	10.25–11	13–14	14	13–14
Indiana	Indianapolis	6.02–6.40	10.5–11	12	14	14
	Fort Wayne	6.24	.....	.....	13–15	.....
	South Bend	5.80–6.24	10	12	14	.....
	Evansville	7.19	.....	14.5	16	16
Iowa	Des Moines [3]	7.52	10–11.25	13	15	15
	Sioux City	7.41	11.25	13.5	15	15
	Davenport	7.50	9.5	10	13	12–13
Kansas	Topeka	6.88–7.52	7.5–11.25	12–13	15	15
	Kansas City	7.50	.....	14	.....	.....
Kentucky	Louisville	6.68	9.5	14	16	16
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	9.00–9.50	12.5	16	18	19
	New Orleans [3]	8.94–9.50	12.5	15	17	17
	Alexandria	.....	9.5–12.5	15–16	.....	20
Maine	Portland	.....	12	13	15	15
Maryland	Baltimore [3]	8.62	14.5	16	16	16
	Cumberland	10.32	13.5	16	17	17
Massachusetts	Boston [3]	9.00	13.5	14.25	16.25	16.25
	Springfield [3]	9.00	14	15	17	.....
Michigan	Detroit	7.31	12.5–13	14–15	15–16	15–16
	Grand Rapids	7.48	10–10.5	12	14	14
	Kalamazoo [3]	8.60	12	13	15	15
Minnesota	Minneapolis	6.55–6.68	10.5	11.5	13	13
	St. Paul	6.55	11	.....	13	13
	Duluth	6.23	11	13	14–15	15
Missouri	Kansas City	5.87–8.17	10–12.5	13–14	15–16	14–16
	St. Louis	7.22	.....	.....	15	14
Montana	Butte	7.74	11.25	12.5	15	.....
Nebraska	Lincoln	5.65	11.25	12–12.5	12.5–14	12–14
	Omaha	6.00	10.5	12	.....	12
New Hampshire	Concord	.....	.....	13	15–16	.....
New Jersey	Newark	7.48	10	.....	15	.....
	Trenton	8.47	10–12	12–14	14	16
	Camden	8.58	.....	14	14	.....
New York	Buffalo	7.29	.....	13	15	15
	New York [4]	[4] 6.51	9.25–10	15	15	15
	Rochester	7.29	10.5	12	13.5	.....
	Albany	.....	.....	.....	14–15	16
North Carolina	Asheville	9.24	13	14	.....	17
North Dakota	Fargo	7.01	10	12	15	.....
	Jamestown	6.98	10	10	12.5	.....
Ohio	Akron	7.52	11.5	13	15	15
	Cleveland	7.63	11.25	13.5	15	15
	Cincinnati [3]	7.74	12	14	15	15
	Toledo	7.74–7.95	11	13–13.5	15	13.5–15
	Columbus	6.98	11.25	12	14	14
	Dayton	6.88–8.06	11.25	14	16	16
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	7.52	12.5	14–15	16–18	15–17
	Tulsa	.....	13.75	16	20	.....
Oregon	Eugene	7.63	12.5	.....	15	13
	Portland [3]	6.55	11.25	12	13	15
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	7.87–7.99	9.5–10.5	14.5	15	.....
	Philadelphia [3]	7.5	11.5–12	13	14	14
	Harrisburg [3]	6.98–7.48	12	12	13	13
Rhode Island	Providence [3]	8.98	13.5	14.5	16.5	.....
	Newport	7.99	12	13	15	15
South Carolina	Charleston	.....	20	.....	25	.....
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	8.06	11.25–12.5	14	14	14–17
Tennessee	Memphis	9.00	12.5	17	18	.....
	Nashville	.....	11.25	16	17	17
	Chattanooga	6.40	15	16	19	.....
Texas	Fort Worth	7.52	13.75	.....	20	18
Utah	Salt Lake City	7.5	8.75	11	12.5	13
Vermont	Burlington	.....	.....	10	14	14
Virginia	Richmond [3]	10.87–11.13	13	15	17	15
	Roanoke [3]	9.99	13	15	17	15
Washington	Seattle [3]	6.88	9.5	10	13	.....
	Spokane	6.98	11	12–12.5	13.5–15	14–15
West Virginia	Wheeling	8.38	12	14	16	16
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	6.79	9.5	11	12	12
	Beloit	5.91	10	12	13	.....
	Green Bay	5.50	9.5	10.5	12	12

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

[3] In this market lower prices are paid for a certain portion of the market supply which is designated as surplus milk.

[4] The dealers' buying price given for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200–210 mile freight zone.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

DOWNWARD PRICE TREND SHOWN AS RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Southern Potatoes Supply Markets—Onions Weak—Watermelons Moving.

Price changes in leading lines of produce were mostly downward. Apples, cantaloupes, peaches, and onions were fairly steady, while strawberries, watermelons, tomatoes, and new potatoes sold at lower prices. Important increases in shipments included tomatoes, new potatoes, and watermelons, movement of watermelons being much heavier. Cantaloupe shipments decreased sharply, and movement of peaches, strawberries, and onions was slightly lighter.

New Potatoes Weaker.

Prices at North Carolina shipping points held within last week's range, but in consuming markets new potatoes sold lower. Receipts were heavy and the markets are liberally supplied. Irish cobblers in cloth-top slat barrels ranged $10.25 to $11, carloads f. o. b. Haulings were moderate. North Carolina and Virginia No. 1, Irish cobblers in cloth-top stave and slat barrels closed generally in consuming markets at $10 to $12.50. South Carolina stock closed $10.50 to $12.50. Florida No. 1 Spaulding Rose sold at $10.50 to $11 per double-head barrel in Cincinnati, and car lots in Chicago closed at $11.25 to $12. Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama Bliss Triumphs ranged $7.50 to $9 per 100 pounds sacked in St. Louis, and $6.50 to $8 in Kansas City. Car lots in Chicago ranged $9 to $9.50, but dropped at the close to a range of $7 to $7.50.

Shipments of new potatoes were 3,492 cars, compared with 3,129 the week before, and 3,036 during the corresponding week last year. New Jersey reports a potato acreage of 107,000 acres, compared with a 10-year average of 96,000. The crop in central New Jersey may be above the five-year average, but acreage is less than last year.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week Ending June 19, 1920.

Commodity.	Week ending June 19.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples, old stock:						
Boxed	7	4	3	41,834	25,577	25,581
Barreled	8	17	25	40,086	44,037	44,049
Apples, new stock	10	10	0	10	10	117
Cabbage	352	269	438	13,615	7,805	23,354
Cantaloupes	1,018	2,151	1,552	4,064	4,933	21,954
Cucumbers	350	275	230	2,145	2,805	4,306
Dry beans	78	103	113	6,019	6,247	7,538
Eggplant	25	22	17	92	61	96
Grapefruit	157	5	113	10,841	6,415	6,462
Lemons	428	349	426	6,486	7,668	9,532
Lettuce	63	8	90	8,765	5,057	7,342
Mixed and bunched vegetables	230	174	302	6,388	4,956	8,341
Onions	109	93	149	6,424	3,670	20,490
Oranges	733	756	673	39,774	41,252	50,654
Peaches	424	485	482	1,041	1,940	30,923
Peppers	113	140	120	532	598	964
Strawberries	758	494	925	6,805	7,447	8,084
String beans	129	86	101	1,100	1,198	1,729
Tomatoes	923	886	654	4,939	6,230	14,469
Waterm'l'ns	1,857	1,034	1,106	3,169	2,537	30,950
White potatoes:						
New stock	3,492	3,036	3,129	12,585	8,630	31,078
Old stock	54	955	128	158,960	175,601	176,542
Total	11,318	11,352	10,776	375,674	364,674	524,555

Onion Market Dull.

The markets are still heavily supplied and movement is slow. Prices of California yellow Bermudas in standard crates were slightly lower in consuming markets at 90 cents to $1.40, but Texas stock held at 75 cents to $1.50. Shipments continued to decrease, and are now slightly in excess of 100 cars. Total movement was 109 cars compared with 149 the preceding week, and 93 during the corresponding week last season.

Cabbage Market Steady.

Virginia pointed type cabbage in 100-pound crates ranged $3.50 to $4.75 in Baltimore. Early sales in Boston were $6 to $7, later declining to a range of $4 to $5.50. Virginia Eastern Shore stock started the week in Philadelphia at $5.25 to $5.50, closing $4 to $4.50. Cabbage from the Norfolk section ranged $3 to $5 in Philadelphia. Maryland pointed type stock ranged $4 to $5 per 100-pound crate in Baltimore. Early prices of $6 to $7 in Boston declined later to a range of $4 to $5.50. Mississippi Wakefields in 100-pound crates ranged $3.50 to $4 in Chicago and $3 to $3.25 in Detroit. Tennessee pointed type cabbage in 50-pound crates brought $2.75 to $3.25 in Cincinnati and $3 to $3.50 in Chicago. California round type cabbage per 80-pound crate net ranged $3.50 to $4 in Detroit, and pointed stock in Chicago, $2.50 to $3.50. Shipments were 352 cars compared with 438 the week before, and 269 during the corresponding week last year. Wisconsin State reports estimate an average crop, or about 91 per cent.

Tomatoes Lower.

Green wrapped tomatoes were in good demand at Mississippi shipping points, and movement good, but prices of fours, green, wrapped, lost 10 to 20 cents, to a range of $1.15 to $1.35, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Haulings were moderate. Consuming markets were generally lower. Prices in eastern cities closed at $1.50 to $2, and in Chicago, $2 to $2.50. Haulings and movement were moderate at Texas shipping points and fours, pink unwrapped stock held at $1.50 to $1.65, carloads f. o. b. Texas tomatoes ranged $2 to $3 in consuming markets, closing generally $2 to $2.50. Florida Fancy Globes, in 6-basket carriers, closed lower in eastern markets at $3 to $5. Repacked stock in Chicago ranged $6.50 to $7.50. Shipments were 923 cars compared with 654 the preceding week and 886 during the corresponding week last season. Tomato crop in the Swedesboro, N. J., section is late, and shipments may not begin until July 15. Acreage is about 2,500, of which over one-fourth is for canning.

Cantaloupes Steady.

Salmon tints, standard 45s, were in good demand at California shipping points, and prices showed some improvement toward the latter part of the week, selling at $3 to $3.50 per crate. Haulings have been light, but increased toward the close. California cantaloupes ranged $4 to $6, but most sales in consuming markets were at $4.50 to $5.50. Supplies are moderate. Movement was lighter by more than 500 cars, 1,018 being shipped during the week, compared with 1,552 the week before, and 2,151 at a corresponding time last season.

Peach Market Irregular.

Demand and movement have been slow at Georgia shipping points, but are improving. Dixie Queens, in 6-basket carriers, ranged $1.25 to $1.75, carloads f. o. b. cash track, and Early Rose at $2 to $2.50. Uneedas sixes closed in New York at $2.50 to $3, in Boston $1.50 to $2.50, and in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia at $2 to $2.50. Shipments were 424 cars compared with 482 the week before and 485 the corresponding week last year.

Peach crop in the Rochester district, New York, is estimated locally about 40 per cent of normal and conditions improving. Niagara County growers predict a crop much larger than last year, probably 60 per cent of the 1917 crop.

Watermelons Slightly Lower.

Haulings have been heavy, and demand and movement continue good at Florida

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, North Carolina, Irish Cobblers, No. 1. (Barrels.)

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. June 21.	This season. June 14.	One year ago.
New York	705	$10.50-$11.50	$13.00-$13.50	$3.50-$4.00
Boston	220	11.50- 12.50	13.00	4.50- 5.00
Baltimore	94	10.00- 10.50	11.00	4.75- 5.00
Chicago	341	12.00- 13.00	8.00-[1] 9.00	5.50
Kansas City	90	[1] 7.75	[1] 9.00	2.00-[1] 2.25
St. Louis	116	8.00-[1] 8.50	9.50-[1] 10.00	2.00-[1] 2.40
N. Carolina [2]	....	10.50- 10.75	10.50- 11.00	4.50- 5.00

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2. (Standard crates.)

New York	53	$0.75-$1.00	$1.00-$1.25	$3.00-$3.50
Boston	24	1.00- 1.25	1.25- 1.50	4.00- 4.25
Baltimore	11	1.25- 1.35	1.25- 1.50	4.00- 4.25
Chicago	44	.75- 1.25	.75- 1.25	3.00- 3.50
Kansas City	5	1.25- 1.50	1.00- 1.25	3.75
St. Louis	18	1.25- 1.50	.75- 1.00	2.75- 3.25

TOMATOES, Mississippi, green and turning. (Fours.)

New York	115	$1.60-$1.75	$2.00-$2.50	$1.25-$1.65
Boston	31	1.50- 2.00	.....	1.40- 1.50
Baltimore	22	2.00- 2.25	2.25- 2.50	1.25- 1.35
Chicago	51	2.00- 2.50	2.50- 2.75	1.25- 1.35
Kansas City	26	[3] 2.00	2.50- 2.65	1.15-[3] 1.25
St. Louis	21	2.25-[3] 2.35	2.00- 2.50	1.25-[3] 1.35
Crystal Springs, Miss. [2]		1.30	1.50- 1.65	1.35- 1.40

CANTALOUPES, California Green Meats and Salmon Tints. (Standards, 45's.)

New York	179	$4.25-$4.50	$5.50	$3.25-$4.00
Boston	50	4.00- 5.00	$5.00- 5.50	3.00- 3.25
Baltimore	20	5.00- 5.25	6.00	3.50- 3.75
Chicago	142	4.50- 5.00	4.50- 4.75	2.50- 2.75
Kansas City	39	5.00- 5.50	4.00	3.00
St. Louis	25	4.75- 5.00	4.25	3.25
Brawley, Calif. [2]	....	3.00- 3.50	2.85- 3.00	1.75- 1.90

PEACHES, Georgia Uneedas. (Sixes.)

New York	154	$2.50-$3.00	$2.25-$2.50	$2.50-$3.00
Boston	24	1.50- 2.50	3.50- 4.00	3.25- 3.50
Baltimore	7	2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.50- 2.75
Chicago	29	2.75	2.50- 3.25	2.75- 3.00
Kansas City	2	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	13	2.25- 3.00	3.00- 3.50	.....
Fort Valley, Ga. [2]	....	1.75- 2.00	1.50- 1.75	2.00-[7] 2.25

WATERMELONS, Florida Tom Watsons, 22-28 pounds average. (Bulk per car.)

New York	63	$400-$700	$500-$700	$550-$750
Boston	52	50c-[4] 65c	75c-[4] $1.10	[4] 60c-85c
Baltimore	37	450- 500	50c-[4] 55c	[6] 60c-65c
Chicago	90	275- 420	1,100	350- 650
Kansas City	8	4.00- [5] 5.50	3.50-[6] 4.00	3.50- [6] 4.00
St. Louis	11	3.00- [6] 3.50	[6] 3.50	2.25- [6] 2.50
Ocala, Fla. [2]	....	225- 400	250- 420	300- 475

[1] Texas Bliss Triumphs, sacked, per 100 pounds.
[2] F. o. b. shipping points.
[3] Texas, pink wrapped fours.
[4] Unit basis.
[5] Bulk, per 100 pounds; sales to retailers.
[6] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[7] Carmans.

shipping points. Tom Watsons, averaging 22–28 pounds, ranged $225 to $425 per car, f. o. b. cash track to growers. Florida melons ranged in New York, $500 to $900 bulk per car; in Philadelphia, $450 to $700; and in Pittsburgh, $500 to $700, the three cities closing within a range of $400 to $700. Car lots in Chicago started the week at $550 to $900, but declined to $275 to $420. Shipments increased sharply. Movement was 1,857 cars compared with 1,106 the preceding week, and 1,034 during the corresponding week last season.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

A cooperative growers' association reports the apple crop of eastern Oregon as between 50 and 70 per cent of last year's crop, and considers the figures applicable in a general way to the entire Northwest. Shipments of about 7,500 cars from the Yakima district are predicted by the district horticultural inspector, a yield of about three-fourths of last year's crop. Southwest Virginia promises a slightly increased output over 1919. Present State prospects are for about 95 per cent of last season's crop, but the fruit is still dropping badly in some sections. The outstanding feature is the very short crop of York Imperials in all sections except that surrounding Winchester. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps from storage recovered a 50-cent loss in Chicago, ranging $4 to $4.50. Auction prices in Boston ranged $3.85 to $4.55. Maine No. 1 Russets brought $9 to $10 in Boston, and middlewestern Ben Davis $8 to $10 in Chicago. California apricots sixes brought $3.50 at auction in Detroit. Blackberries from Tennessee ranged $6 to $6.25 per 24-quart crate in Cincinnati. California cherries in 10-pound flats at auction in Detroit brought $3.80 for various varieties, and Bings in Boston $3.20 to $4.80. Royal Anns averaged $2.17 to $3 in Boston.

North Carolina dewberries sold, quart basis, in Boston and New York at 30 to 35 cents, and a car of 32-quart crates brought $8 in Cincinnati. Two cars sold in Philadelphia June 18 at 18 to 20 cents, quart basis, and Baltimore, June 17, at 20 to 22 cents. Chicago, June 17, quoted 24-quart ventilated crates at $6.50 to $7. Strawberries from Maryland and Delaware ranged 20 to 25 cents, quart basis, in Baltimore, for Gandys and Chesapeakes. Boston ranged 30 to 35 cents, early, closing 20 to 25 cents. New Jersey Gandys and Luptons ranged 20 to 30 cents, quart basis, in Philadelphia, and Delaware Gandys at 17 to 25 cents. South Carolina fancy cucumbers in bushel hampers ranged $3.50 to $4 in Baltimore and $4 to $5.50 in New York. Texas No. 1 stock brought $1.75 per bushel hamper in Cincinnati. New Jersey lettuce, per box of two dozen heads, Big Boston, ranged from 25 cents to $1.50 for best stock in Philadelphia. Maryland peas declined under heavy receipts in Baltimore to 75 cents to $1.50 per bushel, after selling early at $1.75 to $2.50. New Jersey stock ranged $3 to $4 per bushel hamper in Boston. Beets and carrots, from Virginia were steady in Boston at 12½ to 15 cents per bunch.

String beans, from the Norfolk section of Virginia, ranged $2.50 to $3.50 per bushel hamper in Boston. Baltimore was slightly weaker than last week, at $3 to $4.50. Both Norfolk and South Carolina stock advanced to $5 to $5.50 in New York after early sales at $3 to $4.50. North Carolina green and wax stock ranged $2.50 to $3.50 per bushel hamper in Boston. Tennessee green string beans, in Cincinnati, ranged $3.75 to $4 per bushel hamper, and wax stock in 12-quart baskets, in Detroit, at $2.25.

CANTALOUPE SEASON OPENS.

(Continued from front page.)

cantaloupe acreage from 1915 to 1919, but this year they have shown a tendency to recover some of their lost production.

In 1916 and 1917 North Carolina led the eastern States with the exception of Georgia, but fell off in 1918 to nearly one-fourth the acreage of the two preceding years. South Carolina has ranged from 500 to 1,100 acres yearly.

Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa have varied comparatively little from year to year, these three States having planted 5,020 acres this year as compared with 4,985 in 1915.

During this same period the six southwestern States have more than doubled the area planted to cantaloupes, increasing from 23,179 acres in 1915 to 53,680 in 1920. The eight southeastern States show a corresponding decrease from 19,126 acres in 1915 to 12,120 acres this year.

The forecast of the Bureau of Crop Estimates for cantaloupe acreage in 1920 was 70,820 acres compared with 62,365 acres in 1919, an increase of 13.6 per cent. Eleven States show an increase while six show a decrease. This gain of 7,000 acres in California was nearly equivalent to the total net gain in all commercial cantaloupe States.

Prices Open Higher.

Prices for this season's Imperial Valley crop opened higher than in 1919. Sales to jobbers started at $12 to $15 for standard crates of 45's early in June, compared with $6.50 and $12 last year, but declined to a range of $4.50 to $6 by the middle of the month, the markets becoming generally firm at about that range. Sales at California shipping points began at $2.80 to $3.75, f. o. b., cash track, declining to $2 and $2.25, only to recover by the middle of the month to $2.50 and $2.75, with a strong market tone and growers reported holding for higher prices.

In 1919, California standard crates of 45's opened in producing sections at $2.25 to $3.50 early in June, declining by the middle of the month to $1.50 to $1.90, but afterwards showing a tendency to recover in part. Much of the crop was shipped unsold. The 1918 opening range was $2.35 to $3 and the low price reached for stock from the Turlock section late in August was 70 to 80 cents, wagonloads, trackside. In 1917 the early price was $1.25 to $1.90 and the lowest figures were 60 cents to $1.35, wagons, trackside, September.

In connection with prices in 1919, it is nteresting to note certain data compiled by the local field agent of the Bureau of Markets. Last season the production cost was estimated to be $1.18 per crate on the average. The freight charge to Chicago was $1.26 per hundred pounds and to New York $1.56. Icing charges vary from $2.50 to $3.12 per hundred pounds. On the basis of these figures a jobbing price of $3.40 per crate in New York and $3.05 in Chicago

Commercial Acreage of Cantaloupes.

By States.

	Forecast, 1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ala.	.....	.....	.....	600	300	531
Ariz.	3,250	4,600	2,260	3,400	1,800	2,000
Ark.	6,520	9,800	5,600	6,000	3,300	2,665
Calif.	32,600	25,560	15,655	18,800	16,300	11,674
Colo.	7,840	5,570	3,600	4,500	5,300	5,810
Del.	3,150	2,885	1,850	2,100	2,900	4,278
Fla.	1,500	970	670	1,200	1,500	1,600
Ga.	2,900	2,375	2,930	7,600	5,000	5,000
Ill.	940	840	750	1,500	1,100	975
Ind.	3,800	3,260	2,250	3,300	4,200	3,495
Iowa.	280	360	200	450	500	515
Md.	2,000	1,780	1,300	3,300	4,100	4,115
Nev.	200	150	200	600	600	530
N. Mex.	3,270	1,375	630	700	600	500
N. C.	1,200	1,720	1,070	4,100	4,300	2,250
S. C.	1,100	835	525	900	1,000	1,060
Tenn.	270	285	160	200	400	352

By Sections.

Southeast (8)..	12,120	10,850	8,505	20,000	19,500	19,126
Southwest (6)..	53,680	47,055	27,945	.....	27,900	23,179
Middlewest (3).	5,020	4,460	3,200	5,250	6,100	4,985
Total....	70,820	62,365	39,650	59,250	53,500	47,290

Jobbing Prices of California Cantaloupes in Distributing Markets.

(Standards 45's.)

Week ending—	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	New York.
1920.				
June 7	$12.00–15.00	$9.00–10.50	$8.50–15.00	$9.00–15.00
June 14	5.00– 8.00	5.00– 6.00	5.00– 7.50	5.50– 7.50
June 21	4.50– 6.00	4.50– 5.50	4.50– 5.50	4.50– 6.00
1919.				
June 9	7.50– 9.50	6.00– 8.50	7.50– 9.00	7.00–12.00
June 16	4.50– 7.00	3.50– 5.75	4.00– 6.50	5.00– 8.00
June 23	3.00– 4.50	2.50– 3.50	3.00– 4.00	3.25– 4.50
June 30	2.75– 3.75	2.50– 3.50	2.75– 3.50	3.00– 4.00
July 7	3.75– 4.50	3.00– 4.50	3.75– 5.00	2.50– 4.00
July 14	6.00– 7.00	4.50– 5.00	4.75– 5.00	4.50– 6.50
July 21	3.00– 4.50	2.50– 4.00	3.00– 3.50	2.75– 4.50
July 28	3.00– 4.50	3.25– 3.50	2.50– 3.50	2.75– 3.50
Aug. 4	4.00– 5.00	3.00– 3.50	3.00– 3.25	3.25– 5.25
Aug. 11	3.00– 4.00	2.75– 3.25	3.50– 3.75	2.50– 3.00
Aug. 18	3.00– 4.00	1.75– 2.50	2.00– 3.00	2.00– 3.00
Aug. 25	1.00– 2.00	1.75– 2.25	2.00– 2.25	1.00– 2.00
Sept. 1	2.00– 3.00	1.75– 2.00	3.00– 3.25	1.50– 2.75
Sept. 8	2.50– 3.50	1.75– 2.00	2.25– 2.75	1.75– 2.75
Sept. 15	2.25– 2.75	.....	.....	3.50– 4.00

Carload Shipments of Cantaloupes.

	Shipping season.	To June 19, 1920.	To June 19, 1919.	Shipping season. 1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
Arizona	June 20–Aug. 15	.....	.....	1,832	1,169	1,215	839	482	585
Arkansas	June 25–Sept. 5	.....	.....	1,106	699	797	603	237	453
California	May 25–Oct. 31	4,041	4,833	12,010	6,848	8,258	8,089	6,207	5,146
Colorado	Aug. 1–Nov. 15	.....	.....	3,132	1,818	1,898	1,740	795	2,809
Delaware	July 25–Sept. 15	.....	.....	590	429	702	905	1,063	1,260
Florida	June 1–July 10	20	77	82	26	38	93	163	390
Georgia	June 1–Aug. 10	3	23	314	551	789	975	742	1,120
Illinois	July 15–Aug. 31	.....	.....	85	103	119	45	250	325
Indiana	July 20–Sept. 20	.....	.....	462	443	664	794	638	1,243
Maryland	July 10–Sept. 30	.....	.....	835	490	855	1,087	1,011	528
Michigan	Aug. 20–Sept. 30	.....	.....	118	37	42	13	35	300
Nevada	July 1–Aug. 5	.....	.....	36	36	139	316	172	306
New Mexico	Aug. 1–Sept. 25	.....	.....	378	256	227	51	12	212
North Carolina	July 1–Aug. 25	.....	.....	523	418	1,106	844	.....	923
South Carolina	June 20–Aug. 5	.....	.....	100	31	157	74	184	205
Texas	June 20–Aug. 31	.....	.....	123	9	13	32	77	271
Washington	July 20–Oct. 25	.....	.....	101	110	145	260	349	22
Other States	.....	.....	.....	127	626	266	142	220	267
Total	.....	4,064	4,933	21,954	13,619	17,430	16,902	12,637	16,365

Cantaloupe Prices at Shipping Points.

	Opening.		High.		Low.		Closing.	
	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.
California standard, crates, 45's, f. o. b., usual terms:								
1920	June 7	$2.25–$3.75	June 7	$2.25–$3.75	June 14	$2.00–$2.75	June 21	$3.00–$3.50
1919	June 9	[1]2.25– 3.50	July 7	2.25– 2.75	Aug. 18	1.00– 1.15	Aug. 25	.90– 1.25
1918	July 29	[2]2.35– 3.00	July 29	[2]2.35– 3.00	Aug. 26	[3].70– .80	Aug. 26	[3].70– .80
1917 [3]	Aug. 6	1.25– 1.90	Aug. 6	1.25– 1.90	Sept. 3	[3].60– 1.35	Sept. 3	[3].60– 1.35
Arkansas standard, crates, f. o. b., usual terms:								
1919	July 21	1.75– 2.40						
1918	July 15	2.25– 2.60	July 22	2.50– 2.85	July 15	2.25– 2.60	July 29	2.50– 2.85
1917 [2]	July 23	1.50– 1.65	Aug. 6	2.00– 2.25	July 23	1.50– 1.65	Aug. 6	2.00– 2.25
Indiana standard, crates, 45's, f. o. b., usual terms:								
1919	July 28	1.70– 3.00	July 28	1.70– 3.00	Aug. 11	1.90– 2.25	Aug. 11	1.90– 2.25
1918	July 29	2.50– 3.25	July 29	2.50– 3.25	Aug. 19	2.15– 2.50	Aug. 19	2.15– 2.50
1917	Aug. 13	2.25– 2.75	Aug. 13	2.25– 2.75	Aug. 20	1.00– 1.75	Aug. 27	1.35– 1.40
Delaware standard, crates, wagons, track-side:								
1919	Aug. 11	.50– 1.00	Aug. 18	.85– 1.25	Sept. 1	.50– .75	Sept. 1	.50– .75
1918	Aug. 5	1.75– 3.00	Aug. 5	1.75– 3.00	Aug. 12	1.50– 2.25	Aug. 19	2.00– 2.10
1917 [2]	Aug. 13	.60– 1.25	Aug. 13	.60– 1.25	Sept. 3	.50– .90	Sept. 3	.50– .90
Colorado standard, crates, cars f. o. b., cash track.								
1919	Aug. 25	1.50– 2.25	Sept. 8	1.50– 2.00	Sept. 15	1.00– 1.75	Sept. 22	1.25– 1.60
1918 [3]	Aug. 19	1.75– 2.25	Aug. 19	1.75– 2.25	Sept. 9	1.50– 1.75	Sept. 9	1.50– 1.75
1917	Sept. 3	1.50– 2.00	Sept. 3	1.50– 2.00	Oct. 1	.50– 1.00	Oct. 1	.50– 1.00
Michigan, boxes, Osage Gems:								
1918	Aug. 26	2.75	Aug. 26	2.75	Sept. 9	1.50– 2.00	Sept. 9	1.50– 2.00
1917	Sept. 10	1.40– 1.50	Sept. 10	1.40– 1.50	Sept. 17	1.25– 1.50	Sept. 17	1.25– 1.50

[1] Imperial Valley. [2] F. o. b. cash track. [3] Wagons, trackside.

General Price Range of Sales to Jobbers in Leading Markets.

(Green meats, standard crates, 45's.)

State and year.	Opening.		High.		Low.		Closing.	
	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.
California:								
1920	Juue 7	$9.00–15.00	June 7	$9.00–15.00	June 21	$4.50–6.00	June 21	$4.50–6.00
1919	June 9	6.50–12.00	June 9	6.50–12.00	Aug. 25	1.00–2.50	Sept. 15	2.25–4.00
1918	June 3	9.00–10.00	June 3	9.00–10.00	Sept. 9	*1.50–3.00	Sept. 9	1.50–3.00
1917	June 18	5.00–15.00	June 18	5.00–15.00	Aug. 27	*1.50–3.00	Sept. 10	2.00–3.00
Georgia:								
1919								
1918	July 1	2.25– 3.00	July 15	2.00– 3.25	July 8	1.50–2.00	July 15	2.00–3.25
1917	June 25	2.75– 3.75	June 25	2.75– 3.75	Ju y 23	.50–1.00	July 30	.50–1.50
Arizona:								
1919	July 14	4.50– 6.00	July 14	4.50– 6.00	July 28	2.00–3.50	Aug. 4	2.50–3.50
1918	July 15	3.75– 5.00	July 29	4.00– 6.00	Aug. 5	3.00–4.75	Aug. 5	3.00–4.75
1917	July 16	1.75– 3.00	July 30	2.50– 4.00	July 23	1.50–2.75	Aug. 20	2.00–2.25
Arkansas:								
1919	July 28	1.50– 3.00	July 2	1.50– 3.00	Aug. 11	1.00–2.00	Aug. 11	1.00–2.00
1918	July 22	3.00– 4.50	July 29	3.75– 5.50	Aug. 5	2.50–4.00	Aug. 15	2.50–4.00
1917	July 23	1.75– 3.25	Aug. 6	2.50– 3.25	July 23	1.75–3.25	Aug. 20	1.00–2.00
Indiana:								
1919	July 28	1.75– 3.50	July 28	1.75– 3.50	Aug. 25	.50–1.25	Aug. 25	.50–1.25
1918	Aug. 5	2.50– 4.00	Aug. 12	2.70– 4.50	Aug. 26	2.00–2.75	Aug. 26	2.00–2.75
1917	Aug. 13	1.25– 3.50	Aug. 13	1.25– 3.50	Sept. 17	1.00–2.25	Sept. 17	1.00–2.25
Maryland:								
1919	Aug. 4	1.50– 2.75	Aug. 4	1.50– 2.75	Aug. 25	.50–1.50	Sept. 8	1.00–2.50
1918	Aug. 5	2.50– 3.75	Aug. 5	2.50 3.75	Sept. 9	1.25–2.25	Sept. 9	1.25–2.25
1917	Aug. 6	1.00– 2.50	Aug. 13	.75– 2.75	Aug. 20	.65–1.75	Sept. 17	1.00–1.75
Delaware:								
1919	Aug. 18	1.00– 1.50	Sept. 8	1.00– 2.50	Aug. 25	.50–1.50	Sept. 8	1.00–2.50
1918	Aug. 19	1.75– 2.50	Aug. 26	2.00– 3.00	Sept. 9	1.25–2.25	Sept. 9	1.25–2.25
1917	Aug. 13	1.00– 2.75	Aug. 13	1.00– 2.75	Sept. 10	.75–1.50	Sept. 10	.75–1.50
Colorado:								
1919	Sept. 1	2.25– 3.50	Sept. 5	2.50– 4.25	Sept. 29	1.50–2.75	Sopt. 29	1.50–2.75
1918	Aug. 26	2.00– 3.25	Sept. 9	2.25– 3.25	Sept. 16	2.25–2.75	Sept. 16	2.25–2.75
1917	Sept. 10	2.00– 3.75	Sept. 10	2.00– 3.75	Oct. 1	1.00–2.00	Oct. 8	1.00–2.25

* Turlocks.

would show a profit of 10 cents per crate to the grower. The jobbing prices, however, exceeded these figures in most markets except in late June. Inferior grades sold for much less.

Gains in Carload Movement.

Carlot shipments, like acreage, have shown a pronounced upward trend during recent years. In 1919 they reached the total of 21,954, an increase of approximately one-third over 1918, and of fully one-fourth over the average of 15,625 cars for the preceding five seasons. But gains in shipments were more irregular than gains in acreage because of unfavorable crop seasons or marketing conditions. Thus in 1917, with an acreage almost equal that of 1919, carlot shipments were only 12,627, compared with 21,954 in 1919.

Local reports indicate that a late, cold, growing season in the Eastern States makes conditions seem somewhat unfavorable. In Georgia the crop was on June 1 reported officially as being 72 per cent of normal as compared with a 10-year average of 79 per cent. In Stanislaus and Merced Counties, Calif. from which cantaloupes enter the market after the crop of the Imperial Valley, the season is reported about 10 days late, but the plants bloomed well and are in good condition.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service Active.

In May, 2,028 inspections of fruits and vegetables, of which 609 cars were of fruits, were made in 22 cities. The number is nearly double that of May, 1919, when 1,114 inspections were made in the same States. During the month it was necessary to decline over 400 inspections for which applications were made, because at some points, notably Pittsburgh, the inspecting force was unable to attend to the large amount of work presented.

Considerably more than two-thirds of the inspections were of vegetables. Nearly one-fourth of the applications for inspections were in behalf of the railroad companies. The sum of the fees assessed for inspections approached $5,000.

In addition to this general inspection work, 202 inspections were made on shipments intended for the United States Navy supply at New York. These supplies comprised 1,693,169 pounds of fruits and vegetables, of which 144,641 pounds were rejected on account of unsatisfactory quality or condition.

Inpections for May.

[Carloads or less than carloads.]

Market.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Total for May.		Railroad inspections.
			1920	1919	
Atlanta	10	10	20	11	2
Baltimore	24	47	71	16	29
Boston	15	119	134	119	9
Buffalo	26	49	75	26	1
Chicago	78	184	262	162	21
Cincinnati	21	89	110	48	29
Cleveland	29	95	124	48	24
Columbus	6	25	31	13	1
Detroit	18	37	55	48	4
Fort Worth	11	13	24	6	3
Houston	4	6	10	5	1
Indianapolis	10	29	39	13	13
Kansas City	18	54	72	73	22
Memphis	13	27	40	7	13
Milwaukee	15	20	35	7	3
Minneapolis	39	40	79	29	.....
New York	41	135	176	226	14
Omaha	9	15	24	24	2
Philadelphia	107	116	223	34	151
Pittsburgh	84	202	286	103	177
St. Louis	12	81	93	89	21
Washington	19	26	45	7	.....
Total	609	1,419	2,028	1,114	540

Chicago Onion Market Meets Severe Depression.

The present season has been one of the most unprofitable ever experienced by growers of domestic Bermuda onions. Chicago, being one of the largest receiving centers of Texas onions, probably has felt the depression more than any other city. The market opened strong in May around $4 per crate for commercial pack, mixed No. 1 and No. 2, but the price rapidly receded as receipts increased, and by the 1st of June had reached a low level at 75 cents to $1.25 per crate.

The market became completely demoralized early in June, there having been more than 150 cars on the team tracks in a single day, and for the first half of June supplies were running more than 100 cars on track.

Many operators assert that they have lost considerable money, having advanced Texas growers from 75 cents to $1.10 per crate, delivered in producing sections. A considerable quantity of this stock on which heavy advances had been made, was sold on Chicago market as low as 50 cents per crate, owing to its inferior condition.

GRAIN AND SEEDS

HIGH PRICES FOR GRAIN CONTINUE TO PREVAIL.

Market Speculative—Car Shortage Serious Handicap—Oklahoma Harvests Wheat.

Interest in the grain trade has centered upon harvest in the Southwest. Although there are no authoritative figures available as yet, the grain trade believes that the Oklahoma harvest of Hard Red Winter wheat was a good one. Harvest conditions appear to be favorable and harvesting is rapidly advancing into southern Kansas. Labor conditions in Oklahoma are unofficially reported to have been better than expected.

Car Shortage Serious.

A serious factor in the general crop-moving situation, however, is the car shortage. Flour mills throughout northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas are reported to have closed down because they can not get cars in which to ship their flour. A considerable percentage of the old crop of wheat is still back on the farm and in country elevators, and the new crop would be rushed to market rapidly if cars were available.

The closing down of the mills at the beginning of the new crop season is without precedent. This is the time of the year when the southwestern mills are planning to run at full time and capacity and to continue heavy running until about the holiday season. The seriousness of the car situation can not be overestimated.

Another feature of the beginning of the movement of the winter wheat crop is, usually, heavy buying for export to Europe. While little news has been available recently regarding such buying, reports at hand indicate that a considerable amount of Oklahoma and Kansas wheat has been bought for August shipment and some for September. The problem of moving it to the Gulf ports has not yet been solved.

Slight Relief As Yet.

Little relief from the car shortage has been felt as yet in the large markets. Representatives of business interests have repeatedly come to Washington to see what can be done in the way of supplying cars for the grain States. In the last week a delegation from Iowa, composed of members of the grain trade, bankers, and other business interests, was reported to have gone to Washington for that purpose. Business men in Iowa maintain that that State has not received its due proportion of cars for grain moving. With a large percentage of the corn crop still to be moved, and oats harvest soon to commence, Iowa feels the need of cars fully as much as the Southwestern States.

A continued high range of prices in the grain markets has had as its chief influence the car shortage. Receipts of grain in the markets have not been sufficient to supply the demand, which has resulted in shippers bidding up prices to heavy premiums over the futures. Occasionally shippers or manufacturers have dropped out of the cash market for a short time, and then prices have declined, but sharply advanced again as soon as buyers renewed their bidding.

Speculative Trading Heavy.

Oats were at times independent of corn. The September futures scored a new high point, selling at 86¾ cents. July corn sold at $1.79¾ on the 16th, a new high point, which was one-eighth cent higher than recorded on May 15. September corn sold at $1.71¼ on the 16th. These are the high points for those futures on the crop. Sample grade of corn, in the Chicago market, advanced 15 cents a bushel for the better qualities and 25 cents for the poorer. The high point for sample grade was $1.40 and $1.80.

Speculative trading in corn and oats futures in the Chicago market was also heavy during the week.

Some export business in rye developed during the week. Germany, on several days, bid for rye, while Holland bought rye flour. Just how Germany expected to pay for rye was not made known, but the fact remains that bids came from that country. The approach of rye harvest in Minnesota and South Dakota caused a sharp break in the futures market at one time.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending June 19.

WHEAT.

[Thousands of bushels; i. o., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
No. 1 Red Durum	....	14	....	....	....	....	14
No. 2 Dark Hard Winter	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 37
Hard Winter:							
No. 2	....	113	....	....	128	102	[2] 386
No. 3	....	....	....	80	145	375	600
All others	....	....	....	....	16	65	81
Total Hard Winter	....	113	....	80	289	542	[2] 1067
Total Hard Red Winter	....	113	....	80	289	542	[3] 1104
Red Winter:							
No. 2	....	127	....	25	57	....	209
No. 3	....	8	....	....	....	....	8
Total Soft Red Winter	....	135	....	25	57	....	217
Mixed:							
No. 2	....	....	144	....	....	82	226
No. 3	....	....	....	....	317	613	930
All others	....	....	....	....	....	192	192
Total Mixed	....	....	144	....	317	887	1348
Sold on type sample	....	....	....	....	....	....	[2] 301
Total, week ending June 19, 1920	....	262	144	105	663	1429	[4] 2984
Total, week ending June 12, 1920	26	473	124	596	112	794	[5] 2244

BARLEY.

Total, ungraded, week ending June 19, 1920	10	13	....	....	....	....	23
Total, week ending June 12, 1920	64	....	....	....	270	....	334

OATS.

No. 3:							
White	....	210	....	....	....	....	210
White Clipped	....	325	....	....	....	....	325
Total, week ending June 19, 1920	....	535	....	....	....	....	535

RYE.

No. 2	....	539	....	....	....	....	539
No. 2 Western	....	....	....	612	....	....	612
Total, week ending June 19, 1920	....	539	....	612	....	....	1151
Total, week ending June 12, 1920	....	740	....	615	....	40	1395

CORN.

Total, No. 2 Yellow, week ending June 19, 1920	....	....	....	32	....	....	32
Total, week ending June 12, 1920	....	....	....	26	....	....	26

[1] Shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[2] Includes 43,000 shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[3] Includes 80,000 shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[4] Includes 381,000 shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[5] Includes 119,000 shipped from Tacoma, Wash.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, June 19.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	313	313	310	306	307	306
No. 2	307	305	301	300	298	300
No. 3	300	295	292	290	288	289
No. 4	290	288	280	278	278	278
Northern Spring:						
No. 1	.....	302	.....	295	300	.....
No. 3	287	.....	.....	285	282	282
No. 4	277	276	272	270	280	277
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter:						
No. 2	.....	285	286	286	288	.....
No. 3	.....	283	.....	285½	286	.....
No. 4	284	281	280	284	.....	283
Hard Winter:						
No. 1	.....	281	.....	.....	284	281½
No. 2	281	282	281	283	284	280
No. 3	280	279	278	279	280	283
No. 4	276	274	275	273	278	281
Red Winter:						
No. 1	.....	280	281	281	281	.....
No. 2	.....	278	279	279	279½	279
No. 3	275	275	276	278	278	278
No. 4	272½	272	271	.....	275	275
St. Louis.						
Red Winter:						
No. 1	288	289	.....	290	.....	.....
No. 2	285½	285½	287½	288	288	285
No. 3	282½	283	283½	285	285	281½
No. 4	275	281	280½	280	.....	276

CORN.

Chicago.						
White: No. 1	.....	191	193½	197	195	195
No. 2	190	190½	193	196	194	195
Yellow: No. 1	183½	184	185½	188½	191	189½
No. 2	183	183	185	188½	190	189
No. 3	182	181	184	189	186	188½
Mixed: No. 1	186	183	184	188½	189	189
No. 2	183	182½	183	188½	189	188
No. 3	182½	182	182½	187½	187½	188
Kansas City.						
White: No. 2	183	183	183	187	190	193
No. 3	180	180	180	183½	.....	.....
Yellow: No. 1	180	180	.....	.....	185	186
No. 2	178	178	179	182½	185	185
No. 3	.....	175	175	180	.....	.....
Mixed: No. 2	.....	173	175	180	180	178
No. 3	170	170	172	175	.....	177
No. 4	167	166	166	174	171	175
St. Louis.						
White: No. 1	199½	200	204	207½	.....	204
No. 2	199	199	202½	206	203	203
No. 3	196	196½	197	200	202	200½
Yellow: No. 1	183½	183	187	190½	193	192
No. 2	183½	182½	186	190	192	190½
No. 3	181	181	184	.....	188	188
Minneapolis.						
Yellow: No. 1	.....	177	176	.....	.....	181
No. 2	173½	172	174	.....	.....	180
No. 3	174	171½	174	177	.....	.....

OATS.

Chicago.						
White: No. 1	.....	115	.....	119	120	.....
No. 2	116	115	116½	117½	119	119
No. 3	113	112½	114	114½	115½	115½
No. 4	110	110	.....	111	110½	112
Kansas City.						
White: No. 3	.....	114	116	116	116	116
St. Louis.						
White: No. 2	115	115	116½	118	.....	119
No. 3	114	114	115½	117½	117½	118
No. 4	113½	113½	114	116	116	.....
Minneapolis.						
White: No. 3	105	105	104	107½	107½	107
No. 4	100	101⅜	98	107½	106	106

RYE.

Chicago.						
No. 2	.....	.....	234	240	.....	.....
Minneapolis.						
Western: No. 2	.....	221½	221	221	214½	213

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.						
Corn: July	171⅜	174⅛	177⅜	178¾	177⅛	179⅛
Sept	162	164⅜	167⅜	169½	167½	169¼
Oats: July	101⅜	102½	103⅜	103⅝	102½	104
Sept	84	84⅝	85½	85¼	84⅜	86⅜
Kansas City.						
Corn: July	166⅞	169⅜	172⅞	173¾	171⅜	173⅝
Sept	159⅜	162⅜	166	167⅝	165⅜	168⅛
Oats: July	101⅜	103¼	104¼	104⅞	103⅜	104⅞
Sept	83¼	84½	85	85½	84	86

HAY AND FEED

RECEIPTS SLIGHTLY INCREASE AT HAY MARKETS.

Demand Limited—Buyers Waiting for New Hay and Expected Price Reductions.

The hay market situation for the week ending June 19 shows but little change from the previous week. Receipts at the principal markets are slightly increased, but the demand for all kinds of hay is limited. The dullness in the market is caused principally by the light feeding demand and the nearness of the new crop. Dealers and consumers are buying only for their immediate needs, expecting the arrival of new hay to cause a considerable reduction in the present high prices.

The total receipts for the week at the principal markets were as follows:

	June 12.	June 19.
New York	351	277
Boston	49	117
Philadelphia	89	158
Baltimore	63	60
Atlanta	60	93
Memphis	139	161
Kansas City	879	939
Cincinnati	198	173
Chicago	356	377
Minneapolis	45	44

Timothy.—The price of timothy held fairly steady during the week in eastern markets. The extremely light stocks at New York caused a firm market for the better grades, but dealers are not buying beyond their immediate needs. While the best grades in the other eastern markets are bringing the full market quotations, the lower grades which constitute the larger part of the receipts are moving slowly and often only at considerable price concessions.

New hay is beginning to be offered in the southern markets. Kansas City dealers are said to be offering new No. 1 timothy hay at Jacksonville at $40 per ton for first half of July shipment.

Good Timothy In Demand.

A good demand for the better grades of timothy is also reported from Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, but the poorer grades are dull. At Cincinnati the market declined about $2 per ton on timothy because of the lack of a shipping demand. Reports indicate that most of the marketable surplus of timothy and clover hays has moved off the farms and is now in dealers' hands. The scarcity of cars is curtailing the movement and is preventing the flooding of the markets with the last of the old crop hay, as is frequently done at this season of the year. Because of this condition it is thought in some sections that new hay will sell at but a slight discount under the old hay.

Alfalfa.—But little change was noted during the week in market conditions for old alfalfa hay. Receipts at Kansas City were 429 cars, 61 of which were new hay. The number of cars of new hay arriving in the southern and southwestern markets is increasing slowly, but buyers hesitate to take on much of the new hay on account of its uncertain condition. The price of the new hay ranges from the price of old to from $5 to $8 below, the discount depending entirely upon the condition.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, JUNE 19.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Buffalo.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Denver.
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	46.00	51.00	43.50	43.00	45.00	46.50	48.00	46.00	41.00	42.00	44.50	[3]35.00	.....	32.00	35.00
Standard timothy	44.00	49.50	42.50	42.00	.....	45.50	47.00	.....	40.00	38.00	41.00	33.00	.....	.....	34.00
No. 2 timothy	42.00	48.50	41.50	41.00	43.00	44.50	44.00	43.00	38.00	36.00	37.50	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	48.50	41.50	40.00	.....	46.00	48.00	.....	38.00	38.00	37.00	[3]35.00	.....	28.00	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	37.00	41.50	.....	39.00	.....	.....	47.00	.....	37.00	36.00	35.00	[3]33.00	.....	25.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	30.00	36.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	35.50	44.00	35.00	34.00	[3]35.00	31.00	26.50	30.00	29.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	32.00	28.00	[3]31.50	20.00	16.00	28.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	24.00	17.50	21.50	26.00	25.00
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	23.00	[2]15.50	19.50	18.00	.....
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	62.50	62.00	64.25	64.50	62.00	65.00	67.00	.....	57.00	56.00	.....	.....	.....	54.00	58.00
Soft winter	63.50	62.00	.....	67.00	63.00	66.00	.....	60.00	57.00	57.00	55.50	52.00	.....	.....	58.00
Hard winter	62.50	62.00	.....	.....	62.00	65.00	.....	.....	57.00	56.00	54.50	51.00	52.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	65.50	64.50	69.00	67.50	64.00	75.00	73.00	.....	62.00	63.00	61.00	.....	.....	58.50	.....
Soft winter	68.50	65.00	.....	67.00	65.00	77.00	.....	69.00	64.00	64.00	66.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	67.50	65.00	.....	.....	64.00	77.00	.....	.....	63.00	63.00	64.50	60.00	65.50	.....	.....
Rye middlings	66.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.00	.....	.....	67.00	58.00	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	75.50	65.50	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.00	70.00	69.50	71.00	67.00	67.00	76.00
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	78.50	.....	.....	.....	77.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.00	74.00	.....	.....	74.00
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	75.50	73.50	79.00	.....	73.00	71.00	75.00	68.00	68.00	73.00	71.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	61.00	.....	58.00	53.00	.....	54.00	52.00	54.00	51.00	.....	42.50	.....	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.50	57.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	78.60	.....	83.00	82.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	78.00	79.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	77.50	.....	73.50	74.00	78.00	75.00	.....	.....	72.00	75.00	70.00	75.00	69.50	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....	79.00	76.00	.....	72.00	69.50	.....	80.00
Beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.00	.....	77.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] New.

While reports from Arizona state that the crop will be only about 25 per cent of normal in that State, the Bureau of Crop Estimates in its June forecast estimates the 1920 crop in that State at 455,000 tons compared to 693,000 tons in 1919.

The total number of acres of alfalfa to be harvested in the United States in 1920 is estimated at 9,169,000, which is 28,000 acres more than it is estimated were harvested in 1919.

Prairie.—While the scarcity of cars is still curtailing the movement of prairie hay, the arrivals at the principal markets were in excess of the limited demand and prices generally were lower.

But little good prairie hay is arriving at any of the markets and the low grades sell only at a heavy discount. Minneapolis reports that because of the recent heavy rains in that territory most of the stack hay is spoiled and when baled and shipped to market arrives hot, moldy, and practically worthless.

Virginia Orchard Grass Seed Crop Short; Quality Good.

The supply of orchard grass seed that will be harvested in Fauquier County, Va., this year is not over 50 per cent of that harvested last year, according to reports received from shippers and growers under date of June 20.

Growers will begin cutting their orchard grass for seed about June 28. Some of the plants were winter-killed and the growth is unusually short because of the cold dry weather during the spring. Because of the resulting poor condition of the crop the yield per acre is expected to be about 75 per cent of 1919 and the acreage to be cut for seed considerably reduced. From present indications the quality of the seed will be good. About 25 per cent of the 1919 crop seed, which crop is estimated to have been 560,000 pounds, is still in the hands of growers and local shippers.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS CONTINUE TO DECLINE.

Mills Fairly Well Caught Up With Overdue Contracts—Conditions Quiet.

Wheat mill feeds.—Because of the lessened demand both bran and middlings show declines of from $4 to $5 per ton from two weeks ago. The market has reacted fully $7 per ton from the high point established this spring, and during the past week offerings were further reduced $1 to $1.50 per ton. Inadequate car supply prevents a heavy movement, which accounts for fairly strong spot markets in the northeastern section. Mills are operating at, or near, capacity and report a better demand for middlings than for bran. Overdue contracts are being rapidly filled, and heavier offerings are expected in the near future. Sales for future shipment and "to arrive" are reported as difficult to make, even at the attractive prices quoted. Nearly all markets report conditions quiet and unsettled with country orders coming in slowly, and stocks, while not heavy, are said to be adequate.

Argentine middlings are quoted at $58 per ton on spot New York.

Gluten feed.—Principal mills report heavier arrivals of corn, and several are operating at full capacity. The demand is not improving to any extent, but price remained firm during the week. A slightly better inquiry is noted from the Northeast, where dealers are stocking up to take care of their fall requirements. This feed may be purchased with protection against decline in price, the guarantee covering all unconsumed feed held by the dealer, also all feed guaranteed by the dealer to the farmer which has not been consumed.

Alfalfa meal.—New crop meal is now moving to many sections in large volume. In southeastern markets, where buyers are not anticipating their requirements because of expected lower prices, receipts are light. Meal is offered in those markets at around

$42 delivered for August and September shipment, but very little is sold at that price. Isolated cases of sales of No. 1 meal at $39 for July an August delivery are reported by Kansas City dealers. The demand is quiet and stocks are fair. Chicago reports some trading in old transit meat at the present time on the basis of $50 delivered Chicago.

Cottonseed meal—The cottonseed meal market is dull and slightly easier. Feeders are buying sparingly and fertilizer concerns only when attractive offers are made. Old crop stocks are reported as fairly large. They are larger in Texas, Oklahoma, and Georgia than is usual for this time of the year, but are smaller in other States. The estimated crop condition on May 25, 1920, of 62.4 which compares with 75.6 and 82.3 on same date 1919 and 1918, respectively, has not materially affected the market. Advices from eastern markets are to the effect that a few sales of new crop meal were made to the New England trade.

Linseed meal.—A slight price reduction was made by Minneapolis manufacturers because of a lowering of the protein guarantee from 33 to 31 per cent. The domestic supply of seed is practically exhausted; stocks at Minneapolis on June 17 were 8,000 bushels as compared with 100,000 bushels normally held at this time of the year. Several mills advise that the July and August output has been sold to brokers and that foreign seed will be crushed till the harvesting of the new crop. The demand has slightly improved. Movement from the West remains slow because of the bad car situation.

Hominy feed.—The price of hominy feed is unchanged from last week. Stocks in the majority of the markets are light. The ton lot business is reported as slightly better but not much improvement is noticeable in the carload business, mills having no difficulty in filling orders. A larger production is expected as soon as heavy stocks of corn contracted for reach manufacturers. A report dated June 14 is to the effect that thousands of cars of corn are awaiting transportation in Iowa in the territory covered by the Rock Island System.

NATIONAL GRADES ESSENTIAL.

(Continued from front page.)

stined for exportation whereby the Government supervises the grading system and allows only those creameries to use the national trade-mark whose products are proved to be of satisfactory quality. The Danish system recognizes only one grade of butter—the best. As a result the producers and sellers of Denmark butter always find a ready market in every country.

Canada Urges System.

Holland, New Zealand, and Ireland likewise maintain Government inspection and branding systems which have gained for these countries a ready market for all the butter they export. In Canada the various Provinces have conducted a grading system, but the need for a Dominion system is now becoming generally recognized and the Canadian Department of Agriculture is urging the adoption of such a system.

It seems obvious, therefore, that a national system for grading dairy products produced in the United States would be advantageous to all who are engaged in this important branch of agriculture. In fact if the dairy products of this Nation are to be received with favor and the demand for them increased in foreign lands a national grading system must be adopted.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FEEDS AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	June 19.	June 12.	May 22.
Spring wheat bran:			
Minneapolis	$50.00	$50.50	$54.00
Duluth	50.00	50.00	54.00
Hard winter wheat bran:			
Kansas City	49.00	50.00	54.00
St. Louis	51.50	54.50	56.00
Soft winter wheat bran:			
Cincinnati	55.00	56.00	60.00
Baltimore	65.00	64.50	63.50
Richmond	61.00	61.00	64.00
Spring wheat middlings:			
Minneapolis	54.50	55.00	59.00
Duluth	55.00	56.00	58.50
Hard winter wheat middlings:			
Kansas City	56.00	58.00	61.00
St. Louis	61.00	61.00	61.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:			
Cincinnati	62.00	62.00	65.00
Baltimore	65.00	65.00	65.50
Richmond	65.50	64.50	67.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):			
Memphis	63.50	64.00	65.50
Atlanta	65.00	65.00	64.50
Linseed meal:			
Minneapolis	62.50	63.00	65.00
Milwaukee	66.00	67.00	68.00
Alfalfa meal:			
Memphis	[1] 45.00	49.00	49.00
Kansas City	[1] 41.00	42.00	48.50
St. Louis	47.00	47.00	50.00
Gluten feed:			
Chicago	73.75	73.75	73.75
Buffalo	77.19	77.19	77.19
Hominy feed:			
New York	74.00	73.00	76.00
Milwaukee	71.00	70.00	73.50
Kansas City	67.00	66.00	65.00

[1] New crop meal.

COTTONSEED MEAL SUPPLY.

(Continued from front page.)

commodities did not advance in harmony with those of other feeds during the past few months. When there is no active export demand the market usually seeks a lower level, because prices in this country are largely based on prices which exporters are willing to pay for this by-product. The domestic outlet to feeders is limited, as the demand is seasonal and for limited periods.

Linseed Meal Decline a Factor.

Another factor which tended to depress prices was that other high protein feeds, such as linseed meal and cake, did not meet with the demand from abroad as was customary prior to the war.

Most of the linseed meal has always been shipped to Europe in the form of cake, but it is now estimated that from 90 to 95 per cent of the output of the principal mills will be consumed in this country this year. Because of the falling off in export demand the price of this meal declined to $57 f. o. b. Buffalo on April 1, 1920, for future shipment.

Mixed feed manufacturers and users in their purchases consider relative basis values, and where weakness develops in one feed because of oversupply or, as was the case this year, scarcities of peanut meal and cake exist because of labor shortage at time of the harvesting of the peanut crop, or when, because of the international financial situaton, peanuts and copra can not be imported to advantage, such conditions are bound to affect the price of other high protein feeds.

The bearish factors seem to have outweighed the bullish ones and high protein feeds do not show the abnormal advance in prices which feeding stuffs of lesser protein percentages recorded.

It was thought that because of heavy rains last fall considerable quantities of cottonseed meal would be unfit for feeding purposes. The estimate of the trade as to the probable quantities of off-grade meal was too high, and while it is true that much of the cottonseed meal manufactured west of the Mississippi River was damaged, the meal manufactured in the southeastern States was of very good quality. The off-grade meal found a ready outlet with fertilizer concerns.

The carry-over of old-crop cottonseed meal is considered heavy for this time of year Particularly is this true in the southeastern States. The meal is generally of good quality, mostly prime in the southeast, but west of the Mississippi River, stocks although heavier than usual are not quite as large and the quality of the meal is not so good.

The manufacture of new-crop cottonseed meal will not begin until September, although offerings are expected from crushers within the near future. The opinion is freely expressed that there will be plenty of meal on the market until the coming season opens, provided that no export demand springs up. Such demand would make old-crop stocks disappear rapidly.

The demand from feeders appears to be confined largely to the 36 per cent and 38.62 per cent meal. The 41 per cent and over meal is bought largely by mixed feed manufacturers, while the export trade naturally shows a preference for the meal or cake containing the highest percentage of protein. The demand for meal for feeding purposes has been dull for some time, and because of adequate stocks there is no difficulty in securing supplies at market prices. During the last few weeks because of the forcing of scattered stocks on the market the price declined about $1 per ton.

Fertilizer Concerns Bought Heavily.

Advices received from the trade and the larger manufacturers indicate that the demand during the last three or four weeks from fertilizer concerns has made heavy inroads on the available supplies and has cleaned up practically all of the off-grade meal.

Most of the stocks on hand east of the Mississippi River are located in Georgia. It was estimated on March 31 that the supplies were then about 35,000 tons exclusive of fertilizer meal, but they are now considerable less.

Stocks in Louisiana and Arkansas are light, perhaps insufficient to take care of their summer trade, and there does not seem to be any pressure to sell on the part of Oklahoma and Texas mills, which evidences that stocks in those States are not thought to be burdensome or too large to take care of the demand for the next few months.

In anticipating their requirements of this feed for the coming fall and winter it is well for dairymen and feeders to bear in mind, first, that the last cotton report, issued on May 25, 1920, by the United States Department of Agriculture, showed a condition of 62.4 per cent compared with 75.6 and 82.3 on same date in 1919 and 1918, respectively; second, the probable effect of higher freight rates on prices, and third, that transportation conditions are uncertain, particularly in the fall when, because of the movement of the crop it is not always possible to secure supplies when most needed.

Italy Buys Roumanian Grain.

Roumania has sold the Italian Government about 400,000 bushels of corn at 14.8 lire per quintal, or 73 cents a bushel, c. i. f. Italian ports.

FOREIGN MARKETS

HEAVY DUTY LEVIED ON ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORTS.

Purpose to Lower Price of Bread—Allies Protest Retroactive Application.

A heavy tax on the exports of wheat and wheat products from Argentina has been imposed by the Argentine Government for the purpose of raising funds to be applied to lowering the price of bread.

The law, which was proposed by the President, imposes a duty of 4 pesos (paper) per 100 kilos of wheat (46 cents per bushel) and 5 pesos per 100 kilos of wheat flour ($1.89 per barrel). In addition, a 20 per cent ad valorem tax is imposed on all food products containing wheat.

Decrease in Exports Expected.

The Ministers of the Allied nations have jointly protested against the levying of this duty on wheat bought or for which their agents had contracted before the enactment of the law.

Estimates from commercial sources place the amount sold but not exported at 35,000,000 bushels; still available 47,000,000 bushels.

A decrease in the exports is expected to result from the new levy. Broomhall reports that the Argentine restrictions were forcing French and Italian buyers to look to the United States for future supplies.

SUMATRANS WELL PLEASED WITH AMERICAN RICE.

Large Purchases Next Fall in the United States Probable.

"Large purchases of Saigon rice and 8,000 tons of American rice, together with stocks on hand and the quantities produced on the various estates, have given sufficient supplies for possibly a year," reports the American consul at Medan, Sumatra. "Some of the estates are stocked for 12 months and more, these estates being financially in a position to buy heavily in advance. In the autumn, however, purchases will be made for the requirements of 1921.

"At present the restrictions of the export of Rangoon and Siam rice necessitate importations from Saigon, and it is not likely that Saigon can possibly furnish the amount necessary, which is approximately 150,000 tons for each year. Unless the restrictions of Rangoon and Siam are removed, or at least modified, American rice will be purchased to considerable extent, providing the price is not altogether excessive.

Rice of Better Quality.

"The 4,000 of the 8,000 tons contracted for, which have already been placed on the estates, is said to be excellent, and is, in fact, much better than the natives have been accustomed to in the past. Before the war the greater portion of rice imported came from Rangoon, and the quality imported was known as 'Garden No. 2.' This quality appears to be the best suited for the native population."

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, conversions of foreign prices into United States money have been made at the par value of the foreign moneys.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA FIXES NEW PRICES.

The Government of Czecho-Slovakia has established new fixed prices for cereals and potatoes, according to the American consul at Prague. The following table of the new prices is made up from the consul's report:

Commodity.	New price.			Old price.		
	Price per zentner.	Price per bushel.		Price per zentner.	Price per bushel.	
		Par.[1]	Exchange May 29.[2]		Par.[1]	Exchange May 29.[2]
	Kroner			*Kroner*		
Wheat	160	$8.84	$1.156	80	$4.42	$0.578
Rye	160	8.249	1.079	80	4.125	.5396
Barley	150	6.6305	.867	75	3.315	.4336
Oats	150	4.419	.578	75	2.210	.289
Corn	120	7.7356	.8094	75	3.867	.5059
Potatoes	56	3.09	.4047	44	2.431	.318

[1] At par of exchange 1 kroner=$0.2026.
[2] Conversion made at $0.0265, exchange rate on May 29.

HONGKONG DOUBLES EXPORTS OF PEANUT OIL.

United States Heavy Importer Since War—Europe Loses Former Trade.

Hongkong exported peanut oil in 1919 valued at $3,643,050 as against $1,713,061 for 1918.

"The great increase in the exports of this oil was in line with the world demand for the product and accounts for almost the whole of the life of the business during the year," says the American Consul General at Hongkong.

The United States took 46 per cent of the total, the United Kingdom 10 per cent, Continental Europe 6 per cent, Straits Settlements 14 per cent, China 11 per cent, with Australia and the Philippines trailing.

Europe Practically Out of Market.

Previous to the war the greater portion of the exports of peanuts went to Marseilles, where the oil was extracted and reexported. Exports from Hongkong direct to the United States were comparatively small, and very little oil was shipped anywhere. Freight rates were low and it usually paid to export the nuts and apply modern extraction methods rather than to extract the oil in China by the usual crude native methods and export the oil at a higher freight rate.

Higher freight rates to Europe materially modified the course of the business. A large portion of the oil shipments, particularly to the United States, are in ship's ballast and other tanks. In these tank shipments and in freight rates the United States at present holds the advantage.

Modern Machinery May Be Introduced.

The introduction of modern machinery and modern extraction methods into the oil business in China has been advocated. So far the outlook has not been promising. There is one modern factory in Hongkong with a fair amount of up-to-date machinery, erected at a cost of $300,000. The daily output of the factory is 20 tons.

The peanut and oil export business in Hongkong is handled to some extent by all the export houses. These concerns usually buy the oil in the open market through their brokers and export it only on order.

NEW ZEALAND'S WHEAT SUPPLY IS SHORT.

Reduced Acreage and Australia's Shortage May Result in Imports From U. S.

With a wheat shortage in Australia and reduced acreage in New Zealand, the latter country may be compelled to import wheat, and will probably look to the United States.

The situation in New Zealand is given in the following report from the American Consul General at Auckland:

"During the season 1920 there were but 142,960 acres of wheat sown, as compared with 329,207 acres for the 1915–16 season, and the estimated average yield will supply only about 58 per cent of the year's consumption of about 6,567,000 bushels. The surplus is to be made up by the stocks on hand and the balance of about 2,000,000 bushels from the wheat contract from Australia during the last year. It is expected that this will be sufficient to carry over until next season.

Other Crops More Profitable.

"Most of the farmers of the Dominion find it more profitable to devote their land to grazing and other crops than to wheat, notwithstanding that some of the farm lands in North Canterbury produce large crops of excellent wheat. A record of 82⅔ bushels an acre of Tuscan wheat was made last season in that part of the Dominion.

"It is reported that the New Zealand Government is subsidizing the millers of the country to the extent of $13.98 per ton of 2,240 pounds for flour, or $1.22 a barrel, which it requires them to sell at wholesale for $92 per ton, or $8.05 a barrel. The Government at the same time requires the bakers to sell a 2-pound loaf at 11 cents over the counter and 12½ cents when delivered.

Wheat Prices Fixed.

"The price of wheat to growers for next year is fixed at $1.76 per bushel for Tuscan wheat, $1.82 per bushel for Hunters, and $1.88 for Pearl wheat, with 6 cents increment per month for each month from May 1, 1920. It is not expected that these prices will be any great inducement for the wheat growers of this Dominion to increase the acreage during the next year. This is somewhat alarming to the public of this Dominion, for fear they will be compelled to go elsewhere to buy wheat, at an expensive price."

The following table shows how great is the reduction in acreage mentioned in the consular report:

Acreage, production, and average yield of wheat in New Zealand.

Season.	Area.		Production.		Average yield per acre.	
	Acres.	Change from previous season.	Bushels.	Change from previous season.	Bushels.	Change from previous season.
		P. ct.		*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*
1913–14	160,000	.....	5,559,000	.....	34.74	.....
1914–15	230,000	+44	6,854,000	+23	29.8	−14
1915–16	329,000	+43	7,108,000	+ 4	21.60	−28
1916–17	219,000	−33	5,051,000	−29	23.06	+ 7
1917–18	294,000	+34	6,808,000	+35	23.15	+ 0.4
1918–19	208,000	−29	6,568,000	− 4	31.57	+36
1919–20	142,960	−31	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRITISH DAIRY PROSPECTS GOOD.

Increased Supplies Indicated by an Early Spring.

The British dairy industry is looking forward to a plentiful supply of home-produced dairy products, a condition which may further restrict American exports to the British Isles. According to the News Letter of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture for May 6—

"There appears to be a more plentiful supply of imported butter, whilst the supplies of this produce made in the British Isles seems to be increasing, due doubtless to the very early and open spring, which has enabled farmers to turn their cattle out to the pastures, in the south at any rate, for nearly a month past. It is unusual for dairy herds to be turned out until the latter end of April, and as the hay crop last year was poor and roots anything but generally satisfactory, this mild weather has been of untold value to the dairying industry.

"No announcement has yet been made as to what the retail summer price of milk is to be in London, but it is confidently expected that from about the 1st of May it will be reduced to 8d. (16 cents) per quart. The controlled price in May of last year was 7d. (14 cents) per quart, but the wages of farm laborers and of the milk roundsmen have been raised during the past 12 months and 8d. (16 cents) seems to be regarded as a reasonable price."

Seed Trade in Holland Dull.

According to a report dated June 1 from a Dutch seed growers' association, the trade in field and vegetable seeds was dull this season. The repeal of the governmental and food controlling measures, the high rate of exchange of Dutch currency as compared with that of other countries which affected exports from Holland, and a smaller home demand were some of the factors that contributed to the dullness of the seed trade.

Sugar-Beet Acreage Increased.

Considerable quantities of seed oats were shipped to the devastated regions of northern France. Some oats and rye were imported from Sweden and Germany, respectively, but the quality of each was below normal. The acreage for beet-sugar production in Holland is increasing and stocks of sugar-beet seed in that country are said to be exhausted. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining seed flax from Russia and experiments are being made with seed from the German Baltic Provinces and from Ireland.

Considerable spinach seed and some other kinds of vegetable seed remain unsold which has had a tendency toward reducing the acreage of some kinds of vegetable seed.

A governmental control service, in addition to the existing inspection service of the Dutch Horticultural and Botanical Association, for making field tests of seeds offered for sale is under consideration. Some steps have already been taken to enact a law to prevent the importation of inferior seeds.

Panama Enters Sugar Trade.

The first sugar ever exported from Panama, 650,000 pounds, was shipped to the United States during March, reported the American consul general at Panama.

"One American concern here purchased practically the entire local production at about 13 cents, reselling it later to various local exporters, who shipped it to the United States to take advantage of the abnormal demand there. Exports have continued during April and are likely to continue in May."

ANIMALS[1] SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION FOR MAY,

(Bureau of Animal Industry.)

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	140,098	71,570	161,633	6,313	575,995
Fort Worth	35,688	11,031	33,587	2,019	33,410
Kansas City	61,569	17,073	92,541	5,433	294,545
National Stock Yards	27,718	10,274	21,781	30	163,095
Omaha	63,819	4,098	75,973	.....	231,994
St. Louis	11,107	4,972	3,900	.....	145,115
Sioux City	22,120	1,808	7,780	1	132,428
South St. Joseph	22,055	3,823	34,924	4	161,782
South St. Paul	17,720	33,384	7,697	.....	198,497
All other establishments	224,410	210,611	227,822	839	1,647,922
Total:					
May, 1920	626,304	368,644	670,644	14,639	3,584,781
May, 1919	720,684	391,301	894,324	14,118	3,743,463
11 months ended May, 1920	9,052,117	3,796,501	11,517,245	75,141	35,415,843
11 months ended May, 1919	10,597,528	3,347,167	10,336,904	122,105	40,670,159

[1] Horses slaughtered at all establishments May, 1920, 18.

Meat Glut in New Zealand.

Because of the heavy stocks of meat stored both in England and New Zealand, which fill practically all available storage space, many freezing works in the Dominion have closed down, according to a report received from the American Consul General at Auckland.

It is understood here that at the end of February, 1920, there were 6,250,000 60-pound carcasses of fresh meat in store in England, and at the close of March there were 5,738,046 60-pound carcasses in New Zealand ready for export, with shipments going forward slowly. Producers fear that prices will be lower, which will materially affect New Zealand stock-raising interests.

FIXED WHOLESALE PRICES[1] OF JAM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[The price of jelly is in each case ½d. ($0.008) per pound more.]

Kind.	Maximum prices[1] when container holds— 1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs., per lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black currant	1 2½ (24c.)	2 3½ (45c.)	3 4½ (67c.)	8 0½ ($1.59)	1 0½ (21c.)
Raspberry	1 2 (23c.)	2 2½ (44c.)	3 3 (64c.)	7 9 ($1.53)	1 0 (20c.)
Pineapple	1 2 (23c.)	2 2½ (44c.)	3 3 (64c.)	7 9 ($1.53)	1 0 (20c.)
Strawberry	1 1½ (22c.)	2 1½ (42c.)	3 1½ (62c.)	7 5½ ($1.47)	0 11½ (19c.)
Loganberry	1 1½ (22c.)	2 1½ (42c.)	3 1½ (62c.)	7 5½ ($1.47)	0 11½ (19c.)
Cherry	1 1 (21c.)	2 0½ (40c.)	3 0 (59c.)	7 2 ($1.41)	0 11 (18c.)
Apricot	1 1 (21c.)	2 0½ (40c.)	3 0 (59c.)	7 2 ($1.41)	0 11 (18c.)
Peach	1 1 (21c.)	2 0½ (40c.)	3 0 (59c.)	7 2 ($1.41)	0 11 (18c.)
Red currant	1 0½ (21c.)	1 11½ (39c.)	2 10½ (57c.)	6 10½ ($1.36)	0 10½ (17c.)
Damson	1 0 (20c.)	1 10½ (37c.)	2 9 (54c.)	6 7 ($1.30)	0 10 (16c.)
Blackberry	1 0 (20c.)	1 10½ (37c.)	2 9 (54c.)	6 9 ($1.30)	0 10 (16c.)
Greengage	1 0 (20c.)	1 10½ (37c.)	2 9 (54c.)	6 9 ($1.30)	0 10 (16c.)
Quince	1 0 (20c.)	1 10½ (37c.)	2 8 (53c.)	6 5 ($1.27)	0 10 (16c.)
Gooseberry	0 11½ (19c.)	1 9½ (35c.)	2 7½ (52c.)	6 3½ ($1.24)	0 9½ (16c.)
Plum	0 11½ (19c.)	1 9½ (35c.)	2 7½ (52c.)	6 3½ ($1.24)	0 9½ (16c.)
Orange marmalade	0 11 (18c.)	1 8½ (34c.)	2 6 (49c.)	6 0 ($1.18)	0 9 (15c.)
Lemon marmalade	0 10½ (17c.)	1 7½ (32c.)	2 4½ (47c.)	5 8½ ($1.13)	0 8½ (14c.)
Melon	1 0 (20c.)	1 10½ (37c.)	2 9 (54c.)	6 5 ($1.27)	0 10 (16c.)
Guava	0 10¾ (18c.)	1 8 (33c.)	2 5½ (49c.)	5 9 ($1.13)	0 9 (15c.)
Pear	0 10½ (17c.)	1 7½ (33c.)	2 5½ (49c.)	5 8 ($1.12)	0 8½ (14c.)

[1] Conversion made at $3.945, exchange rate on June 15.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 403.)

Omaha, and $8.75 at Kansas City. A few choice ewes brought $8.50 early in the week at Chicago, but on the close $7 took the best offered, and strictly choice handy-weights were not quotable over $7.50. A few loads of choice, new crop, feeding lambs sold from $13 to $13.50 at Chicago and breeding ewes sold there largely from $8 to $10 according to age and quality.

Opening, June 21.—A run of 20,000 cattle at Chicago at the beginning of this week and a combined cattle supply of about 70,000 head at 10 markets proved excessive and prices declined irregularly. Some of the best fat cattle held steady and sales were made up to $16.90 at Chicago to $16.75 at Kansas City and $16.50 at Omaha, but the general trend was downward, much of Chicago's and Omaha's supply of beef and butcher cattle and stockers and feeders as well, selling 25 to 40 cents lower.

Hog markets opened uneven, with the tendency generally lower, being from steady on some grades at Chicago and Kansas City to as much as 35 cents lower at Omaha in spots. The top was $15.80 at East St. Louis, $15.75 at Chicago, $15.30 at Kansas City, and $15.10 at Omaha.

Sheep and lamb markets opened steady at Chicago and Omaha, while Kansas City and East St. Louis were generally lower, spots being off 50 cents at the latter point. Good Idaho lambs sold at $16.25 at Chicago and Nevada lambs brought the same price at Omaha. Best native lambs offered went at $15 at Kansas City and $16 at Chicago. Bulk of the choice ewes at those markets cashed from $6.50 to $7.25.

Australian Tobacco Imports May Decrease.

"The total quantity of tobacco consumed in Australia amounts to 15,000,000 pounds annually, most of which is imported," reports the American Vice Consul at Melbourne. The United States had the largest share in this trade, as is shown by the following statistics of the exports of leaf tobacco from this country to Australia for the last six fiscal years ending June 30:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1914	13,174,451	1917	15,527,467
1915	9,042,067	1918	6,353,648
1916	9,759,812	1919	17,793,685

The Vice Consul further reports that the areas devoted to tobacco raising in Australia have been greatly increased this season, because of the guaranteed price ranging from 12 cents to 60 cents per pound for suitable leaf offered by several Australian tobacco-manufacturing companies. These companies, moreover, have offered to buy 2,000,000 pounds of home-grown stock each year for the next three years at prices ranging from 12 to 24 cents per pound for bright and dark; 36 cents for dark; 48 cents for bright mahogany, and 60 cents for lemon color. This stimulation is expected materially to reduce future importations of tobacco from America.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR MAY.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland	All other inspection points.	Total, May, 1920.	Total, April, 1920.	Total, July, 1919, to May, 1920.	Total, July, 1918, to May, 1919.
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	265	10	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	16	329	262	4626	37924
No. 2	270	41	.....	4	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	3	17	358	219	3486	5320
No. 3	709	173	8	6	38	61	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	75	1099	689	9625	2165
All others	1612	255	86	5	10	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	2154	1873	23747	2405
Total	2856	479	94	17	67	97	2	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	16	253	3940	3043	41484	47814
Northern Spring: No. 1	74	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	19	122	67	4200	91550
No. 2	82	5	1	12	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	11	126	43	3125	23277
No. 3	115	17	9	16	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	36	223	142	7195	12453
All others	152	26	30	36	5	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	337	280	14420	8895
Total	423	54	40	67	7	38	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	8	111	808	532	28940	136175
Red Spring: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	136	3332
No. 2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	100	1393
No. 3	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	115	1154
All others	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	156	1037
Total	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	14	507	6916
TOTAL HARD RED SPRING	3284	534	135	85	74	135	12	....	26	.....	.....	1	37	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	46	25	364	4759	3589	70931	190905
Amber Durum: No. 1	17	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32	43	709	5868
No. 2	84	330	2	.....	.....	129	70	....	58	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	680	521	4996	13716
No. 3	52	139	.....	.....	.....	10	117	....	28	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	354	381	2573	926
All others	42	71	.....	.....	1	7	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	128	208	1778	578
Total	195	553	2	.....	1	146	190	....	87	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1194	1153	10056	21088
Durum: No. 1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	6	146	1505
No. 2	5	56	.....	.....	.....	21	16	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	105	116	1221	4452
No. 3	4	23	.....	.....	.....	7	5	....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44	41	573	637
All others	9	11	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40	24	611	527
Total	21	93	.....	.....	.....	34	22	....	6	.....	3	1	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	197	187	2551	7121
Red Durum: No. 1	19	18	.....	.....	.....	6	5	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	57	67	468	478
No. 2	5	12	.....	1	.....	.....	6	....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	64	377	299
No. 3	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18	105	50
All others	10	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	20	128	47
Total	40	37	1	1	1	6	11	....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	115	169	1078	874
TOTAL DURUM	256	683	3	1	2	186	223	....	107	.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1506	1509	13685	29083
Dark Hard Winter: No. 1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32	27	96	46	2014	10997
No. 2	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	3	26	78	185	127	4476	9141
No. 3	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51	1	53	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	99	234	144	4437	5537
All others	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	49	127	71	2627	7334
Total	72	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	140	3	93	1	2	.....	.....	8	64	253	642	388	13554	33009
Hard Winter: No. 1	54	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	15	23	18	89	21	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	27	74	330	180	9510	38222
No. 2	354	2	.....	11	11	219	276	....	187	198	101	459	328	123	19	37	1	.....	.....	8	556	2899	2002	53889	35620
No. 3	371	.....	3	6	21	76	277	....	535	310	269	805	381	275	9	109	1	.....	1	.....	1009	4458	2739	64304	13991
All others	167	.....	5	33	63	6	30	....	45	371	576	1477	457	263	14	117	.....	.....	2	.....	1275	4901	3689	62988	11500
Total	946	2	9	51	95	302	583	....	782	902	964	2830	1187	665	43	264	2	.....	.....	38	2914	12579	8610	190591	99243
Yellow Hard Winter: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	648	759
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	17	13	3424	957
No. 3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	26	17	4340	481
All others	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	54	4146	312
Total	.....	.....	1	16	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	9	70	84	12558	2509
TOTAL HARD RED WINTER	1018	3	10	67	95	302	591	....	782	913	976	2979	1190	758	45	267	2	....	8	109	3176	13291	9082	216803	134761
Red Winter: No. 1	16	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	....	24	15	17	23	.....	.....	4	24	1	1	....	1	62	195	87	7867	69708
No. 2	94	.....	1	7	4	94	428	242	272	143	193	228	.....	.....	12	284	11	56	7	2	459	2537	1371	74095	69626
No. 3	22	.....	2	12	1	66	166	....	150	52	197	132	.....	1	5	176	27	60	19	2	285	1375	950	60283	12549
All others	4	.....	.....	3	.....	26	51	....	54	31	256	134	.....	1	54	91	10	52	1	....	201	969	859	42342	6952
Total	136	.....	3	24	5	187	649	242	500	241	663	517	.....	2	75	575	49	169	27	5	1007	5076	3267	184590	158835
Red Walla: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8	45	69	80	1143	434
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	12	37	70	84	867	642
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	6	7	7	120	209
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	79	49
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	20	89	147	171	2209	1334
TOTAL SOFT RED WINTER	136	.....	3	24	5	187	649	242	500	241	663	517	.....	2	75	575	49	169	65	25	1096	5223	3438	186789	160169
Hard White: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	12	31	12	1897	1752
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	34	53	156	59	2220	3073
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	24	23	63	56	1338	2620
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	7	47	76	50	1320	2514
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	68	135	326	177	6775	9959
Soft White: No. 1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	17	79	166	53	1146	4488
No. 2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	1	1	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	16	46	345	618	272	5422	6796
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	5	17	39	72	53	1820	1465
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	6	17	7	625	4822
Total	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	2	25	3	1	2	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	21	86	469	873	385	9013	17571
TOTAL COMMON WHITE	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	2	25	29	1	2	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	118	154	604	1199	562	15788	27530
White Club: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19	119	166	92	4013	2428
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	90	184	328	500	4889	2579
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	78	68	172	380	2555	1457
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	10	22	31	386	529
TOTAL WHITE CLUB	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	193	381	688	1003	11843	6993
Mixed Wheat: No. 1	55	55	3	2	1	.....	1	....	2	8	7	15	1	1	....	4	.....	.....	9	53	54	271	245	4978	26462
No. 2	108	233	6	6	8	22	265	....	147	82	109	57	11	13	7	6	1	1	34	86	190	1392	1163	19191	20996
No. 3	79	148	17	12	6	20	167	....	77	80	208	91	32	25	9	2	....	1	9	44	184	1211	1178	17694	6219
All others	104	137	34	1	3	18	46	....	8	41	157	68	61	7	30	17	1	....	2	15	177	927	1009	13652	5005
TOTAL MIXED WHEAT	346	573	60	21	18	60	479	....	234	211	481	231	105	46	46	29	2	2	54	198	605	3801	3595	55515	58682
TOTAL, MAY, 1920	5040	1799	211	200	194	870	1955	242	1653	1403	2167	3730	1341	806	166	1131	53	171	377	704	6254	30467	.....	.....	.....
Total, April, 1920	4736	1560	90	95	74	714	894	88	650	386	1926	2208	1203	824	248	571	42	140	454	521	5354	.....	22778	.....	.....
TOTAL, JULY, 1919-MAY, 1920	92362	10703	4059	47571	8787	20729	16985	3618	16726	9429	18730	85801	21822	15448	5614	32398	5438	5478	7036	8479	134151	.....	.....	571364	.....
Total, July, 1918–May, 1919	91890	86685	10723	56218	11314	36020	25224	7643	19027	11919	7512	52565	18200	11673	1112	32696	5330	4301	5619	7853	104599	.....	.....	.....	608123

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR MAY.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total May, 1920.	Total April 1920.	Total October, 1919, to May, 1919.	Total October, 1918, to May, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All oth-	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All oth-	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All oth-	Total.				
Chicago	12	127	95	10	22	266	54	373	304	60	115	906	19	135	182	55	183	574	1,746	920	26,039	35,297
Omaha	2	90	200	41	26	359	2	88	240	68	51	449	....	32	228	61	100	424	1,232	1,502	11,474	13,927
Peoria	2	17	30	10	20	79	22	217	128	19	85	471	3	38	66	14	68	189	739	552	10,602	10,765
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	2	59	82	7	12	162	1	55	159	31	26	272	4	81	189	35	130	439	873	546	7,509	15,697
St. Louis and East St. Louis	7	80	129	10	36	262	14	183	211	23	108	539	2	44	84	15	89	234	1,035	1,117	11,565	12,224
Milwaukee	....	10	48	20	19	97	.....	20	82	39	35	176	....	7	36	23	31	97	370	504	5,802	2,296
Indianapolis	1	114	193	23	14	345	.....	90	212	20	27	349	....	16	78	11	22	127	821	706	9,568	10,289
Minneapolis	....	1	1	2	4	8	2	32	82	27	28	171	3	23	50	39	45	160	339	656	7,120	4,891
Buffalo	....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	47	72	7	23	149	....	4	12	1	9	26	178	330	4,385	3,871
Cincinnati	2	59	48	.....	7	116	3	38	91	14	22	168	2	26	55	5	15	103	387	360	3,041	2,628
Memphis	1	11	27	1	8	48	1	36	137	11	70	255	1	32	47	3	35	118	421	400	2,430	1,356
Louisville	2	67	91	3	38	201	4	57	40	3	5	109	....	6	5	1	5	17	327	233	2,361	1,232
Sioux City	1	3	6	.....	3	13	.....	31	69	16	30	146	....	3	14	4	13	34	193	204	1,421	2,581
Philadelphia	....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	13	11	3	.....	6	33	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	40	98	842	546
Nashville	....	84	19	1	4	108	2	63	18	2	3	88	....	5	6	.....	2	13	209	284	1,584	1,403
Cleveland	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	4	8	35	....	1	4	1	5	11	46	79	646	728
Baltimore	1	12	19	4	7	43	3	39	7	.....	7	56	....	3	3	1	3	10	109	312	1,420	1,354
New Orleans	....	3	6	.....	5	14	.....	22	76	1	34	133	....	9	16	4	23	52	199	132	1,062	709
Denver	....	1	2	3	.....	6	.....	5	19	9	2	35	2	11	28	7	4	52	93	180	2,204	1,775
Detroit	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	6	2	.....	3	13	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	15	36	935	1,322
Wichita	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	9	3	4	29	32	31	369	725
Seattle	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	6	33	3	.....	48	....	1	2	1	.....	4	53	26	408	254
Fort Worth	....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	10	12	1	12	36	1	16	6	1	7	31	70	53	531	468
Portland	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	11	3	4	40	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	41	6	181	125
San Francisco	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	7
Altanta	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	22	31
Boston	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	288	8
Galveston	....	1	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	1	.....	2	5	9	8	72	42
Duluth	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	38	37
New York	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	2	9	22	....	2	1	.....	4	7	29	67	384	1,422
All other inspection points	22	335	404	52	90	903	34	508	717	141	172	1,572	10	296	568	166	278	1,318	3,793	3,725	28,584	23,255
Total, May, 1920	56	1,081	1,402	189	320	3,048	180	1,950	2,754	504	890	6,278	51	805	1,692	454	1,078	4,080	13,406	.....	.....	.....
Total, Apr., 1920	28	543	1,488	608	196	2,863	42	754	2,950	1,953	655	6,354	45	591	1,381	1,157	692	3,866	.....	13,083	.....	.....
Total, Oct., 1919–May, 1920	930	4,085	8,512	11,312	4,007	28,846	3,664	7,286	14,551	30,092	19,035	74,628	875	3,926	7,750	13,661	13,222	39,434	.....	.....	142,908	.....
Total, Oct., 1918–May, 1919	235	3,568	9,511	9,463	16,037	38,814	334	4,041	17,852	23,592	30,202	76,021	122	1,493	6,787	8,301	19,718	36,421	.....	.....	.....	151,256

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR MAY.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, May, 1920.	Total, Apr., 1920.	Total July, 1919–May, 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.			
Chicago	54	594	1,083	60	19	1,810	....	11	2	....	....	13	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,824	789	30,177
Milwaukee	.....	16	670	74	12	772	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	669	11,452
Minneapolis	1	59	317	124	29	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534	669	10,113
New York	8	137	252	30	2	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	123	7,847
St. Louis and East St. Louis	9	100	769	45	7	930	6	33	12	5	1	57	2	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	994	580	10,191
Buffalo	31	238	51	3	3	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	172	5,783
Indianapolis	61	615	109	22	8	815	2	22	2	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841	538	6,925
Omaha	.....	36	497	93	10	636	.....	1	10	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647	911	6,450
Peoria	3	126	339	27	1	496	3	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	239	3,110
Cairo	.....	287	487	21	11	806	1	7	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	816	730	8,492
Cincinnati	.....	149	34	5	3	191	6	19	2	.....	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	333	2,283
Memphis	.....	121	506	40	4	671	....	5	5	.....	.....	10	....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	684	538	5,587
Louisville	22	134	212	24	14	406	1	5	3	3	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	495	4,122
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	.....	9	248	10	.....	267	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	4	3	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	144	5,221
Philadelphia	6	88	74	1	1	170	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	33	2,319
Denver	1	3	45	4	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	71	1,167
Nashville	.....	76	291	16	5	388	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	260	4,118
Detroit	.....	31	5	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	29	1,073
Seattle	.....	6	1	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	571
Portland	44	25	6	.....	1	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	7	3	2	30	106	26	957
Cleveland	.....	25	30	3	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	42	1,178
Duluth	.....	1	37	5	2	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	16	573
New Orleans	1	33	197	1	2	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	252	2,340
Fort Worth	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	69	30	1	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	136	2,225
Baltimore	.....	54	60	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	161	1,969
Sioux City	.....	6	98	9	2	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	118	586
Boston	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	55	1,560
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	22
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	192
Wichita	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	300
All other inspection points	55	629	1,058	103	22	1,867	1	5	14	2	2	24	....	23	80	36	5	144	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2,036	1,848	28,353
Total May, 1920	296	3,601	7,477	727	159	12,260	20	116	57	12	10	215	5	54	162	70	7	298	8	10	8	3	2	31	12,804	.....	.....
Total April, 1920	225	3,027	5,461	658	122	9,493	7	73	47	8	12	147	1	51	187	93	14	346	2	1	1	....	1	5	.....	9,991	.....
Total, July 1919–May, 1920	4,678	46,008	84,388	13,075	2,426	150,575	413	1,959	1,231	413	295	4,311	289	1,817	5,220	3,846	835	12,007	93	103	67	58	42	363	.....	.....	167,256

COTTON

FURTHER DECLINES REGISTERED BY SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Middling Closed on June 19 at Average Price of 40.61 cents.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending June 19 showed further declines as compared with prices of the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 40.61 cents per pound on June 19, as compared with the close of the previous week of 41.03 cents and 32.14 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 75 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 56 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 24.55 pence per pound on June 18 as compared with 25.24 pence the previous week and 19.76 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

Spot Demand Decreases.

The spot demand during the week was considerably less than that of the previous week. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending June 19 amounted to 19,054 bales, as compared with 29,583 bales the previous week and 61,178 bales for the corresponding week in 1919. Continued inactivity in the market for fabrics is reported.

On Monday, June 14, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for May, 1920, together with certain other statistics. The figures showed that during the month of May American mills consumed 541,080 bales against 487,934 bales for the corresponding period last year and 575,862 bales for the corresponding period in 1917–18. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from August 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920, amounted to 5,344,418, exclusive of linters, against 4,781,278 bales for the corresponding period in 1918–19. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on May 31, 1920, was 1,695,901 against 1,391,321 bales for the same date last year; and in independent warehouses and at compresses 2,584,784 bales against 3,416,607 bales last year. Active spindles were reported as 34,066,236 as against 33,531,313 last year.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices for June 19, and for the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
July	37.68	32.25	26.44	37.90	32.59	27.50
October	35.23	32.03	24.61	35.06	31.40	23.73
December	34.05	32.00	24.23	33.93	31.20	23.34
January	33.45	31.90	24.05	33.48	30.94	23.14

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on June 19, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended.

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling fair	1	9
Strict good middling	11	197
Good middling	157	1,375
Strict middling	463	3,493
Middling	2,126	5,000
Strict low middling	6,074	4,712
Low middling	2,246	3,790
Good middling yellow tinged	95	248
Strict middling yellow tinged	266	367
Good middling yellow stained	1	5
Total	11,440	19,196

Cotton Movement and Exports From Aug. 1 to June 18.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,630,452	5,369,174
Port stocks	959,156	1,311,614
Interior receipts	6,878,104	6,268,564
Interior stocks	1,011,260	1,130,443
Into sight	11,607,056	10,727,127
Northern spinners' takings	2,750,071	2,000,786
Southern consumption	3,268,000	3,141,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,654,684	3,490,620

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending June 18 amounted to 39,161 bales, against 65,218 bales the previous week and 159,140 bales for the corresponding week last year, and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to June 18, 1920, amounted to 6,129,000 bales, against 4,730,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1918–19, and 3,954,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1917–18.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to June 18.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,964,000	2,187,000	2,127,000
France	543,000	702,000	581,000
Japan and China	865,000	746,000	541,000
Germany	413,000	.....	.....
Other countries	1,344,000	1,095,000	705,000

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 19 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 19 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets:

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling fair	300	450	400	350	400	450	300	450	450	475	403
Strict good middling	250	350	300	300	325	350	250	350	350	450	328
Good middling	200	250	250	225	250	250	200	250	250	400	253
Strict middling	100	150	150	125	150	150	100	150	150	125	135
Middling	**40.50**	**42.00**	**41.50**	**41.00**	**41.00**	**40.50**	**39.85**	**39.50**	**39.50**	**40.75**	**40.61**
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict low middling	250	300	300	350	300	300	300	300	250	350	300
Low middling	600	900	650	750	750	850	900	900	925	900	813
Strict good ordinary [2]	800	1,200	950	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,250	1,205
Good ordinary [2]	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,525	1,493
Yellow tinged:											
Good middling	100	200	200	200	350	250	200	450	200	[3] 125	203
Strict middling	200	500	350	300	450	450	300	550	300	150	355
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	550	600	500	700	450	350	530
Strict low middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	1,000	700	700	765
Low middling [2]	800	1,300	1,000	1,150	900	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,250	1,100
Yellow stained:											
Good middling	400	500	500	400	550	500	450	650	450	250	465
Strict middling [2]	600	800	650	600	750	650	600	750	550	575	653
Middling [2]	800	1,200	800	800	1,050	750	700	900	700	700	840
Blue stained:											
Good middling [2]	500	1,000	600	500	550	600	700	650	550	350	600
Strict middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	750	750	800	750	650	625	763
Middling [2]	800	1,400	900	950	1,050	850	900	900	750	750	925
Sales for week, bales	1,980	508	326	46	5,550	2,879	1,081	2,277	1,232	3,175	[4]19,054

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Long-Staple Cotton.

The demand for staple cotton at New Orleans continues light, while the demand at Memphis increased during the week. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents
New Orleans:	
Middling to strict middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	48
Middling to strict middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	75
Strict low middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	65
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	47
Strict middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	50
Memphis:	
Strict low middling to middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	45
Strict low middling, fair color, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	45
Strict good ordinary, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	24

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 40.75 cents per pound at New Orleans and 41 cents at Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	650	450
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	2,525	2,650
$1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	3,750	4,950
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	4,500	6,000

Reports from New Bedford indicate that the demand for all grades is light. Some of the sales reported in this market were as follows:

	Cents.
Strict middling, 1 inch	43
Strict low middling, 1 inch	38

Latest advices received indicate that Sea-Island cotton of No. 2 or extra choice with average staple is quoted at $1.15 per pound at Savannah.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1920